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REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
Council of the League of Nations on
the Administration of the

CAMEROONS

UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

for the year 1938

(For Report for 1936 see Colonial No. 131, 1937 (Price 3s. od.) and for Report for 1937 see Colonial No. 153, 1938 (Price 2s. 6d.))

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FOREWORD.

In compiling this Report every effort has been made to give such additional information as was requested by the Permanent Mandates Commission during the examination of the 1937 Report at its Thirty-fifth Session. In order to facilitate reference an index is given below showing the paragraphs in which this information is to be found.

<i>Page of Minutes of 35th Session.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Paragraph of 1938 Report.</i>
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Report on the Administration of the Cameroons under British Mandate for the Year 1938

INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

The Cameroons under British Mandate lies between 4° and $12^{\circ} 30'$ North Latitude and between $8^{\circ} 30'$ and $14^{\circ} 50'$ East Longitude. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean on the south for some 420 miles inland along the eastern frontier of Nigeria to the southern edge of the Benue River Valley where at 9° North Latitude it is interrupted by a salient of Nigerian territory which in the neighbourhood of Yola marches with the Cameroons under French Mandate. The southern extremity of the northern section of the Cameroons under British Mandate is at $9^{\circ} 30'$ North Latitude about 20 miles north of the Benue River; thence the territory extends to $12^{\circ} 30'$ North Latitude, where it impinges on Lake Chad. Its situation is shown on the maps annexed to this Report; a separate map of the Cameroons Province on a scale of $1/1,000,000$ has been added this year to the general map of the Territory.

Area, Population and Nature of the Country.

2. The total area is 34,081 square miles with an African population estimated at 857,227, the average density being thus 25.15 to the square mile. There are 448 non-Africans resident in the Territory, of whom all but 15 reside in the Cameroons Province.

3. The physical features of the Territory were described in the 1936 Report, but the account of the northern section will bear amplification. It may be mentioned that a great part of Barth's historic journey (1851) from Bornu to Yola and back lay through this country and that the original edition of his "Travels" includes some excellent illustrations of its appearance. His detailed description of the route is of special interest with reference to conditions in the Fulani Emirate of Adamawa at its prime.

4. The southern extremity of this section lies at an altitude of about 1,000 feet above sea-level within the Benue Plain, the northern limit of which is marked by a much broken range of granite hills extending westwards from Belem in the valley of the River Tiel; along the tributaries of this river the country is fairly open, rising steadily as one goes north. To the west, however, are the eastern spurs of the Zummo and Holma mountains, their summits attaining an elevation of over 3,000

feet near the western border of the Cameroons, which for some distance approximates to the watershed of the Tiel and Kilenge basins.

5. Some 50 miles north of the Benue the traveller is confronted with the barrier of the Maiha Mountains, which rise over 3,500 feet above sea level and, extending far across the international frontier, form the southern bastion of the Mandara Range. From amidst these smoothly rounded granitic hills the headwaters of the Tiel, the Tsikakiri and the Kilenge Rivers, tributaries of the Benue, descend swiftly through deeply eroded ravines, fed from the grassy cols above.

6. A few miles north of Maiha in the same massif is the source of the River Yedseram, which flows northwards to Lake Chad, forming over much of its course the western boundary of the Cameroons; the lowest part of the watershed, between the basins of the Chad and the Benue, lies a short distance south of Mubi at an altitude of 2,000 feet. The Yedseram is fed by numerous tributaries rising in the Mandara Range, which extends almost continuously from Maiha to Gwoza and represents the broken and deeply eroded western escarpment of an ancient plateau. The International Frontier for the most part follows the line of this range. There is a great variety of mountain forms, precipitous peaks and rock faces being intermingled with boulder scree, basaltic masses and smoother hillsides and domes; these last are assiduously terraced and cultivated by the still dense pagan population whose stone walled villages cluster precariously at all levels on the slopes and spurs or spread in greater ease over such small plateaux as contain a permanent water supply. In the northern part of the Mandara District the frontier escarpment is crowned with a remarkable series of pinnacles, the most prominent of which, the Kamale Rock, is a giant finger of crystalline granite 700 feet high from base to summit. The old plateau on which this stands is about 3,500 feet above sea level, and several of the mountains of the District attain an elevation of 4,000 feet, arising abruptly from the Yedseram valley 2,000 feet or more below.

7. Between the Yedseram and the mountains lies a strip of extremely fertile land on which are situated the principal market towns and a great number of scattered hamlets and farmsteads formed by emigrants from the hills and from the older settlements of the rural Fulani. At its northern end the Mandara Range narrows and terminates near Gwoza in one of its loftiest mountains, Zaladdifa (5,000 feet), which towers 3,500 feet above the south-eastern edge of the Bornu plain.

8. Beyond this last great eminence the unbroken plain is scantily watered by the Yedseram and the lesser streams which have their sources in the north-eastern part of the Mandara

Range. In the wet season these inundate large stretches of the country, but for the rest of the year they meander doubtfully across the wide expanse, often losing their identity in chains of pools and marshes and emerging later under other names. Gentle undulations of sandy and lateritic soil sink gradually into the dead level of the Dikwa flats; orchard bush gives place to thorn scrub and thin grass, and these in turn yield to rank jungle, creeks and floating islands where land and water mingle inextricably on the uncertain shores of Lake Chad.

Legislation.

9. All the Nigerian Ordinances enacted in 1938 apply or may be applied to the whole of the Cameroons under British Mandate, except Ordinance No. 5 [Native Lands Acquisition (Amendment)], No. 16 [Lagos Town Planning (Amendment)] and Nos. 23 and 30 [Colony Taxation (Amendment)]. No. 32 (Local Forces) includes a proviso that natives of the Cameroons under British Mandate may not be enrolled in the territorial battalion thus constituted save for the defence of that Territory.

10. The Cameroons under British Mandate is specifically excluded from the operation of Regulation No. 25 of 1938 made under the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance of 1934.

11. Ordinance No. 9 of 1938 is entitled the Cameroons under British Mandate Administration (Amendment) Ordinance. Its object and reasons are as follows:—

“Owing to some uncertainty as to the boundaries of lands in the Cameroons under British Mandate which were vested in the Public Custodian and have since been demised by him and lands which have been demised by the Governor to various purchasers, a survey has been made and plans have been prepared defining the boundaries of the said lands and also the boundaries of the Native Reserves in the Cameroons established for the development of the economic life of the native inhabitants. These aforesaid plans have been or are to be substituted by agreement for the plans endorsed on the deeds attached to lands demised as aforesaid, and Clause 2 of this Bill excepts the application of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance from those lands described in the deeds shown in the Schedule to this Ordinance, these deeds comprising all deeds where agreements have been made with the purchasers of lands so demised, the purchasers being compensated by the grant of other land for any land given up in conformance with such agreements.

“Those lands demised by mistake by the Governor are thus exempted from the provisions of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. Those lands vested by mistake in the Public Custodian are brought under the provisions of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. Questions of title of a similar nature to those provided for by this Bill will no doubt come to light and will have to be validated in a similar way and for that reason Clause 3 provides an additional section to the Cameroons under British Mandate Administration Ordinance, 1925. Clause 2 validates these demises by mistake, which demises were contrary to the Land and Native Rights Ordinance.”

12. Order in Council No. 13 of 1938 closed the African cemetery at Victoria and its extension and provided a new African burial ground for this area. Order in Council No. 20 of 1938 provided European and African burial grounds at Bamenda.

13. The Native Authorities, Southern Provinces, Sanitation Order, 1937, to which the Victoria and Balong Native Authorities had subscribed, was gazetted in Native Administration Public Notice No. 7 on the 28th July, 1938, with effect as from the 1st October, 1937. This enables them to insist on the observance of simple rules of public health in rural communities, and, if necessary, to prosecute transgressors in the Native Courts.

I.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

14. The status of the Cameroons under British Mandate has remained unaltered during the year under report.

II.—STATUS OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE TERRITORY.

15. There has been no change in the status of the native inhabitants during the year under report. They are properly described as British protected persons, natives of the Cameroons under British Mandate.

III.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(i) International Conventions.

16. A list of international conventions and agreements applied to the Cameroons under British Mandate appears at Appendix VI of this Report.

17. Measures were taken with effect from 1st May, 1938, to enable the provisions of Article 28 of the International Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field (Geneva, 27th July, 1929) to be carried out in the British Mandated Territory of the Cameroons.

18. By Notice dated the 20th April, 1938, published in the Nigeria Gazette, the Fugitive Criminals Surrender Ordinance (Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate) was made to apply in the case of the Republic of Ecuador in accordance with the Supplementary Extradition Convention with the Government of the Republic which was signed on the 4th June, 1934, and came into effect on the 8th November, 1937.

19. At the end of 1938, the Nigerian Government indicated its agreement to the extension of the Conventions relating to the International Status of Refugees (Geneva, 28th October, 1933) and to the Status of Refugees coming from Germany (Geneva, 10th February, 1938) to the territories under its administration, subject to the same reservations as were made by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and it is expected that public notice of their application to Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate will issue locally in 1939.

20. Count de Penha Garcia inquired at the 35th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission as to the application of the International Convention for the Protection of Flora and Fauna. Details of Forestry work in the Territory are given in Chapter XX of this Report; subject to such rights of neighbouring communities as may be specified in the Order constituting it, a Forest Reserve affords full protection to all fauna and flora not inimical to the welfare of the trees themselves. Outside the Forest Reserves the Forestry Ordinance (No. 38 of 1937) and the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 99) protect certain trees and animals by prohibiting or limiting their destruction either throughout the country or in special regions. The provisions of the latter Ordinance are primarily for the preservation of fauna against European weapons and in practice little restraint is placed on native methods of hunting unless they threaten the extermination of species affected. There are at present no Game Reserves in the Mandated Territory, large areas of which are thinly populated and give sanctuary to a rich and varied fauna; in such regions there is little threat to the survival of characteristic species. Legislation is being drafted however, to bring the existing laws and regulations into closer conformity with the terms of the Convention.

(ii) International Frontiers.

21. The work of delimiting the frontier between the French and the British Mandated Territories, begun in December, 1937, proceeded during five months of the year under report. Between the 1st January and the 22nd April the sector from the mouth of the Mungo River to Mbonzie Customs Station was fixed and perambulated by the Commissioners of the two Administrations; the survey parties followed, and by the end of the period had carried their strip map (5 kilometres on each side of the selected line) almost up to the Mungo-Edimindjo confluence; they had also placed permanent frontier beacons at suitable points between the Mungo mouth and Mungo Beach.

22. The rains were exceptionally prolonged, and in consequence the Commission did not reassemble till the 23rd November. In order to expedite the work the personnel was

divided into four self-contained parties: with the first of these the two Commissioners advanced northwards as rapidly as possible, determining the line and demarcating it by means of cairns and traces cut through the bush; the French survey party followed and constructed the primary framework of astronomically fixed points and other controls required by the topographical party, consisting of the British surveyors. Lastly, a rear-guard, commanded by a French Engineer, replaced the Commissioners' cairns with permanent pillars and recorded the latter in the official Register. Under these arrangements progress was greatly accelerated, and by the end of the year the line had been determined as far as Abang, the topographical survey had reached Mbonzie and all necessary pillars had been completed in the sector extending from the Ocean to the Mungo-Edimindjo confluence.

23. Cordial relations were maintained between French and British members of the Commission, and no difficulties were encountered other than those inherent in the character of the terrain. The line so far delimited seems satisfactory to the natives of the frontier districts, and such minor disputes as arose in regard to it were amicably settled by the two Commissioners.

24. At the 35th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission M. van Asbeck inquired as to the configuration of the frontier in the Northern Areas, and in its Observations on this Session the Commission has recorded its concern as to the effect of the general demarcation on the tribes inhabiting the frontier regions. The boundary between French and British spheres throughout the Cameroons is based on the line described in the Milner-Simon Declaration of 1919 (Appendix to the Mandate) and shown on the Map (Moisel, scale 1/300,000) annexed thereto. In the Northern Areas, particularly, the Milner-Simon Line for the most part followed the indications of streams and (in hill country) watersheds appearing on that Map; the latter, however, has since proved highly conjectural in regard to the mountain and river systems of the less accessible regions, and, in consequence, there are sectors in which neither the mapped Line nor its verbal Description tallies with the actual terrain.

25. It was left to the Mandatory Administrations to locate the line on the ground and to effect such minor adjustments as might prove necessary. The procedure adopted was for the local officers of the two Administrations to meet as opportunity offered and to work out jointly a provisional frontier on all the doubtful sectors, recording their agreement in *procès verbaux* for the ratification of their respective governments. Their task was not easy, although the only adjustments within their purview were those required for the fixing of a recognisable

boundary where the Milner-Simon line could not be located, and for avoiding the severance of integral villages or hamlets, some of which had not existed or were unknown when the map was in compilation.

26. By 1930 the work had been carried so far that the two Governors were able to agree upon a Protocol describing almost the whole length of the frontier thus provisionally defined and embodying the local *procés verbaux* which had been approved in the preceding period. This Protocol was ratified, as a "preliminary study," by the British and French Governments in 1931, and forms the secondary basis for the final delimitation begun by the Joint Commission in 1937.

27. A copy of the instructions issued to this Commission is annexed (Appendix VII); sections 6 and 11 of these are in part relevant to the Observation regarding the Cameroons internal frontier (p. 205 of the printed Minutes of the 35th Session) and read as follows:—

6. The Boundary Commission shall proceed to establish the whole of the boundary described in Article 1 of the Appendix to the Mandate.

11. In demarcating the boundary strict regard should be paid to the provisions of Article 2 (1), (2) and (3) of the Appendix to the Mandate. Account should also be taken of the Agreement regarding the Boundary as recorded in the Declaration confirmed in the notes exchanged between the French Ambassador in London and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 9th January, 1931.

The Agreement mentioned is the ratification of the Protocol drafted by the two local Governments concerned. Article 1 of the Appendix to the Mandate is the Description of the Milner-Simon Line; Article 2 is as follows:—

Article 2.—(1) It is understood that at the time of the local delimitation of the frontier, where the natural features to be followed are not indicated in the above description, the commissioners of the two Governments will, as far as possible, but without changing the attribution of the villages named in Article 1, lay down the frontier in accordance with natural features (rivers, hills or watersheds).

The Boundary Commissioners shall be authorised to make such minor modifications of the frontier line as may be necessary in order to avoid separating villages from their agricultural lands. Such deviations shall be clearly marked on special maps and submitted for the approval of the two Governments. Pending such approval, the deviations shall be provisionally recognised and respected.

(2) As regards the roads mentioned in Article 1, only those which are shown on the annexed map shall be taken into consideration in the delimitation of the frontier.

(3) Where the frontier follows a waterway, the median line of the waterway shall be the frontier.

Article 1 of the Mandate itself confirms the Declaration, adding only that " This line may, however, be slightly modified by mutual agreement . . . either in the interests of the inhabitants or by reason of any inaccuracies in the map . . ." and prescribing the method of delimitation.

28. Under these conditions neither the local *procès-verbaux* nor the 1931 Protocol could envisage any major departures from the Milner-Simon Line, though the latter was, over much of its length, no less arbitrary than the Anglo-German frontier had been in its disregard of indigenous organisations. It is true that a considerable part of Eastern Bornu (the Dikwa Emirate) was assigned to the British Mandate and could resume social contact with the ancient kingdom's traditional ruler, whose seat is at Maiduguri in Nigerian territory, but Adamawa was still partitioned. In the nineteenth century the Lamido of Adamawa included within his domains the whole basin of the Upper Benue and its tributaries and his authority extended from Banyo to the River Logone. His capital, Yola, became the headquarters of one of the administrative Provinces of Northern Nigeria, but the demarcation of the Anglo-German frontier left to his Emirate only a small portion of its former territories. The Mandate trebled this residue and made possible the political reconstruction of certain districts which had been dismembered but more than half of the old Adamawa Emirate was still alienated by the new frontier, which divided considerable areas within which community of dialect and custom or of history and traditional loyalties offered a basis for social and political integration.

29. More satisfactory lines of partition could certainly have been devised had full information as to the political and social topography of the Cameroons been available when the Mandates were in preparation but little or nothing would now be gained by radical alteration of the existing frontier. This has been in force for nearly a generation, during which time indigenous custom and the administrative policy of each Mandatory have been subject to a process of mutual adaptation; moreover, the growing organs of local government have been conditioned by the political environment in which they have severally developed, and the disturbance which would be caused by territorial redistribution on any considerable scale would more than offset the theoretical advantages to be won from a closer adjustment of administrative to traditional boundaries.

30. The practical difficulties inherent in the character of the present frontier and of the population traversed by it have been in great part mitigated by the cordial co-operation which prevails between British and French officers serving in Mandated Territory. Incidents inevitably occur from time to time, but are

speedily regulated and have on occasion led to a useful clarification of the particular section of the provisional boundary involved. Thus in June, 1938, two Preventive Police in pursuit of smugglers crossed into French Mandated Territory near Bangola by night; a brawl ensued, and the constables were disarmed and sent to the Chef de la Circonscription de Fumban, who returned them to the British authorities. The Chef de la Région du Noun, to whom the matter was referred, took a lenient and friendly view of their trespass on being satisfied, as a result of the subsequent inquiry, that the men concerned had been unaware that they had crossed the frontier. In the same month a dispute over farming rights on the frontier of the Northern Districts of Adamawa led to an affray between two border villages; a meeting between the British Administrative Officer and his French colleague was followed by an amicable settlement of the affair.

IV.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(i) Cameroons Province.

31. The Cameroons Province is a self-contained unit in the charge of a Resident, whose headquarters are at Buea, 13 miles from Victoria, the principal port. The Administrative Divisions of the Province are shown in the following table:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Area in square miles.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total population.</i>	<i>Density per square mile.</i>
Victoria ...	1,166	27,268	10,854	8,666	46,788	40·13
Kumba ...	4,162	21,466	23,687	25,251	70,404	16·92
Mamfe ...	4,321	21,323	24,080	22,736	68,139	15·77
Bamenda ...	6,932	68,311	88,050	104,061	260,422	37·57
Totals ...	16,581	138,368	146,671	160,714	445,753	26·88

32. An increase of 4,272 is recorded in the total population of the Victoria Division and of 33,792 in that of the Bamenda Division. In the former the difference is due to an influx of adults who have obtained work on the plantations; in the latter a close census in nine areas has entailed the correction of the previously accepted figures.

33. Each of the four Divisions is in the charge of a District Officer directly responsible to the Resident and assisted by one, two or three Assistant District Officers as circumstances permit. The average number of Administrative Officers resident during 1938 was 11·65, and 21 European departmental officers have been stationed in the Province in the course of the year. Detailed figures of European and African staff (Government and Native Administration) are given in Appendix III.

34. The system of Indirect Rule which is in force throughout the Province (except three clan areas in the Bamenda Division) has been described in previous reports: the local Native Authorities consist in most cases of councils with representative membership, and in some of those areas in which authority is vested in single chiefs recent investigations suggest that there is a growing tendency in favour of broadening the basis of the local administration. As a result of such inquiries in the Victoria Division a representative council is to be set up as Native Authority for the Victoria District, and Government is considering a proposal to confer membership of the Bakweri Tribal Council on the family heads as such, in place of the village headmen, whose offices in many cases prove to have been arbitrarily created by the German administration.

35. Financial responsibility is an important feature of the training of Native Authorities for the fuller exercise of the functions of local administration, and it is the policy of Government to encourage them to set up their own Treasuries wherever circumstances permit and adequate supervision is available. In the Victoria Division each of the three Native Authorities has its Treasury, but for the rest this stage has been reached only by the Bansa Chieftdom in the Bamenda Division. The funds of the remaining Native Authorities are kept in common treasuries at Divisional Headquarters, and subsidiary estimates are prepared for the participant administrations in full consultation with their local councils. Sanction has been obtained, however, for the opening of two more separate Native Treasuries on the 1st April, 1939.

36. The funds at the disposal of the Native Authorities consist of a share of the direct taxes collected by them and the whole of the Native Courts revenue, plus the interest on investments and miscellaneous receipts. Their share of the direct taxes had hitherto been fixed at 50 per cent., but as from the 1st April, 1938, they were permitted to retain the proportions shown in the following table:—

Victoria Division:

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Victoria Area	60
Bakweri Area	60
Balong Area	70
<i>Kumba Division</i>	60
<i>Mamfe Division</i>	70
<i>Bamenda Division</i>	70

This increase in revenue has enabled the Native Authorities to provide additional services which were urgently required but had been previously unattainable for lack of funds. The remuneration of the chiefs and councils is also charged to Native Treasury funds: the following table shows the sums so disbursed

in the financial year 1937-8 and their relation to the amount of tax collected, of which only 50 per cent. was then available to the Native Treasuries.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Total direct tax.</i>	<i>Paid to district and village chiefs.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
	£	£	
Victoria	7,815	695	7·9
Kumba	7,750	944	12·18
Mamfe	4,064	612	15·06
Bamenda	16,480*	2,330	14·2
Totals	36,109	4,581	12·68

* Includes £3,983 in respect of cattle tax.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

37. There are three Native Authority areas in the Victoria Division—Victoria, Bakweri and Balong. The Victoria area comprises two distinct clans and four heterogeneous “village groups”, and the sole Native Authority is Chief Johannes Manga Williams, head of the Subu clan, who was appointed “District Headman” by the German Administration on account of his personal pre-eminence. By reason of his exceptional intelligence, education and long record of fair dealing under both German and Mandatory administrations this chief has maintained and enlarged the prestige of his office throughout the District as well as within his own clan. He has, nevertheless, come to share the opinion of the elders of the local groups that the time is ripe for further decentralisation, and in accordance with recommendations contained in an intelligence report on the Victoria District which was completed in the course of the year a Council is to be instituted comprising representatives of each clan and village group under the presidency of the Chief, and four more Native Courts are to be established.

38. The Bakweri Tribe was also the subject of a report submitted in 1938 as a commentary on the organisation adopted three years earlier, which had depended on representation by village headmen on a tribal council. This Progress Report shows that local authority is in fact inherent in the family heads, of whom there may be several in a single village, the villages themselves having in some cases been arbitrarily created by the German Government’s policy of expropriation and native reserves. There was thus no indigenous constitution to regulate succession to such village headships and since these carried membership of the tribal council they were not infrequently the subject of bitter disputes which undermined the

sense of corporate responsibility derived from the new organisation. It has now been proposed that the tribal council should consist of the family heads and that decentralisation should be extended by creating village group councils to be native authorities subordinate to the tribal council.

39. The Balong Area has had a separate treasury only since the 1st April, 1936, yet its Native Authority was able this year to draft its own estimates without the assistance of an Administrative Officer. Some of the calculations required amendment, but the draft submitted by the District Officer was based directly on that of the Balong Council. This progressive Native Administration maintains a school, a dispensary and four Native Courts, and there has in consequence been little margin of revenue over expenditure; the raising of its share of direct taxes to 70 per cent. will, however, allow scope for further development.

KUMBA DIVISION.

40. The political organisation of the Kumba Division is still in a rather fluid state, and much of it may be described as experimental. In a large part of the Division the somewhat arbitrary groupings defined by the former "Districts" have given place to the petty autonomies of clans, kindreds or village associations, in which councils of family heads form the local authorities and Courts. The fact that many of these clans are composed of territorially detached fragments, sometimes widely separated, is a serious obstacle to their development as organs of practical administration. In such cases the council must include representatives of various sections which, though conscious of the bond of kinship, may have divergent interests by reason of difference of local circumstances. In one case—Bakundu—separate Native Authorities and Courts had to be instituted for the northern and southern sections respectively.

41. A solution is to be found in the willing federation of neighbouring clans, particularly those having traditions of a common origin, to form regional Courts and Authorities. Such regions would differ from the old "Districts" in that the latter were imposed from above without specific consultation of the communities affected; indeed it is only of recent years that the detailed knowledge which is essential for fruitful consultation has become available.

42. The year under report has been largely devoted to taking stock of the present position rather than to further innovation, and there are signs that the pause has given opportunity for useful reflection. The components of the large Bakossi clan, each of which now has its own Native Authority council, already share an appeal court and have been encouraged to consider combining to form a Clan Authority; their representatives meet

for the discussion of the subsidiary Estimates for their region, and four other groups, not members of the Clan but believing that it and they are descended from a single ancestor, are moving towards the idea of what might be called a tribal Native Administration to include themselves and the Bakossi.

43. The growth of individualism, due partly to the influence of the numerous "stranger natives" who have settled in the Division, may help to promote such federations, for the younger men tend to be less imbued with the militant parochialism of their elders and more alive to the advantages of a wider co-operation and the pooling of local revenues for the development of social services.

MAMFE DIVISION.

44. The Mamfe Division comprises a large number of small and relatively primitive communities, and the process of grouping these for administrative co-operation is necessarily slow, being dependent on the will of the people themselves. Much of the Division is still administered through mutually independent village councils, each of which is Native Authority for its own limited area, and even as regards some of the previously constituted groupings it seems that a policy of *reculer pour mieux sauter* may yet prove advisable. Thus in the area controlled by the Assumbo Native Court (a representative body) the Manta Clan has asked for a separate Native Authority of its own and is willing to defray the expense by paying a higher rate of tax, while in the Takamanda area, also controlled by a Native Court, the inhabitants have requested that they should be made the subject of a report with a view to reorganisation. The desired investigations will be undertaken as soon as the necessary staff is available.

45. On the other hand the new Kembong Native Administration which has been formed by the Keaka, Obang and Ekwe clans is proving a notable success. Each of the three maintains its own Court and has its own subordinate Native Authority for the control of its domestic affairs, but combines with the other two to form an Appeal Court and superior Native Authority for the whole area. Their Native Treasury will open at Kembong on the 1st April, 1939, and permanent buildings for this and for the Appeal Court have been erected on a convenient site which also accommodates quarters for the Scribe, the Dispenser and the Messengers. The whole compound is well laid out and the people of the three clans take an obvious pride in this concrete evidence of their political achievement. At the opening ceremony in November, 1938, a tree was planted by the Resident, and a few days later the principal chiefs of the Banyang clan paid a courtesy visit to Kembong and were formally welcomed by those of the new Native Administration.

46. The 14 Banyang village groups share a single Appeal Court which has been working satisfactorily since 1935, but have still to develop a clan administration. At present each of the group heads is a separate Native Authority; their combination to form a superior Native Authority for the whole clan has been delayed by disagreements as to the order of succession to certain group headships, particularly where the claims of seniority conflict with those of personality and influence. In most groups, however, it is felt that the office need not be subject to dispute since it is to be regarded as a mouthpiece for the opinions of the group as a whole and not as a source of personal authority, which is vested primarily in the village heads. The people realise that a settlement of such questions must precede further political development and it seems likely that this will be hastened by a desire to emulate the neighbouring Kembong clans, whose progress the Banyang regard as a direct challenge to themselves.

47. The Native Authority of the Mundani Clan Area, also reorganised in 1935, has made some progress during the year towards effective cohesion and a greater sense of responsibility. It consists of the headman of the senior village (Bamumbu) with his own council and the headmen and councils of seven other villages, who also form a Native Court of first instance. This clan occupies a relatively limited area and all its villages are within easy reach of the central meeting place and Court-house; it has always displayed considerable corporate spirit, despite the autocratic tendencies of some of the village chiefs.

BAMENDA DIVISION.

48. The Bamenda Division comprises 23 political areas, each with its own Native Court. Three of these (Mbaw, Mbem and Mfumte) are directly administered by the District Officer, since the local chiefs and elders have not yet developed sufficient sense of corporate responsibility to be constituted Native Authorities; in two others (Esimbi and Beba-Befang) though representative councils have been instituted for judicial purposes and formally recognised as Native Authorities it will be some years before they are fit for the full discharge of their executive functions. In accordance with M. van Asbeck's request further information as to these backward areas is supplied in a later section of this Chapter.

49. In three of the remaining 18 areas the Native Courts are also recognised as Native Authorities, pending reorganisation; of the 15 Native Authorities which control the rest of the Division all but four consist of councils representative of the clans and villages concerned. The number of Native Authorities has been increased during the year by the formation of the Misaje Group

Council, as a result of investigations completed towards the end of 1937; this represents 12 villages, five detached from the Mbembe and seven from the Mbwat area.

50. The four exceptions noted above are the single chiefs of Bali, Banso, Nkom and Mbum, areas which on the surface appear to be better and more smoothly administered than their less authoritarian neighbours; on the other hand the traditional prestige of such chiefs means that the people are less vocal and opinion and political conditions more difficult to gauge than in areas in which the highest indigenous authority consists in the assembled heads of the extended families. A Native Authority composed of all the village headmen and councillors of its area is a cumbersome body, ill-fitted for executive action; such decisions as it may reach, however, can be confidently accepted as the wishes of the people and lack of unanimity in a Council does at least ensure adequate ventilation of local grievances and freedom from bias in its corporate judgments. Decentralisation of authority in the chiefdoms and the formation of executive committees in the over-crowded councils are convergent lines on which the evolution of the two types of organisation will probably proceed towards the development of institutions at once representative and efficient.

51. All the Native Authorities of the Division keep their funds in a common treasury at Bamenda, except the Fon (Chief) of Banso who maintains a separate treasury for the area which he controls. The Bafut Native Authority, however, which consists of a representative council of seven village group headmen, has obtained permission to open its own treasury on the 1st April, 1939; as a Court of Appeal the council has under it the seven village group courts, but these are not recognised as subordinate Native Authorities and the Council is directly responsible for the whole Bafut Area.

52. The three directly administered areas, Mbaw, Mbem and Mfumte, occupy the north-eastern corner of the Division, together forming a strip some 15 miles wide which extends north-north-west and south-south-east for about 40 miles along the borders of southern Adamawa and the French Mandated territory. From the high and mountainous moors of Mfumte at the northern end the ground falls through the uplands and steep hillsides of Mbem to the hollow plain which comprises the Mbaw area at the southern extremity. This last is walled round with hills, except on the south where the streams find their outlet, and is fertile but unhealthy—a pocket of stifling heat in the dry season and a morass in the rains; excellent crops of maize, guinea-corn and plantains are grown and the main source of income is the sale of food to the kola caravans on the trade route from Yola to Banso.

53. The Mbem country above is healthier, but the staple crop, guinea-corn, is liable to suffer severely during visitations of locusts, since the swarms tend to linger on high ground and amongst the hills instead of pressing onward as is their habit in the plains. There are two markets, but no trade route traverses the area and only a nominal tax is demanded.

54. Mfumte, the highest and least accessible part of the region, is remarkable for its wealth of oil-palms, which are somewhat rare in most other areas of the Division. The inhabitants have thus no incentive to go abroad in search of markets, for their southern neighbours come to them to buy their oil where it is produced. The people of Mfumte are healthier than the Mbaw and more energetic than the Mbem, but less sophisticated than either.

55. The principal elements in the population are Tikar and Mambilla, the latter probably predominating in Mfumte; in Mbem the two stocks are intermingled, but most of the people believe that their ancestors at one time lived together in a place called Kimi and that the chief of Mbem village represents the senior of the kindreds derived from the common focus. The people of the "Mbem area" are thus termed a "clan" and recognise the titular primacy of the village headman of Mbem itself; many of the villages, however, are aggregations of diverse kindreds which from time to time evince separatist tendencies. The eight villages of Mbaw, on the other hand, have each a strong sense of internal solidarity, five of them being "Tikar" and three "Mambilla," but their association as a group is relatively recent and adventitious and quarrels between them are still frequent. The population of the three areas is as follows:—

Mbaw	...	...	...	...	1,705
Mbem	...	...	...	...	12,421
Mfumte	...	...	...	...	3,618
					<hr/>
	Total	...	...	...	17,744
					<hr/>

56. Their histories during the last hundred years have much in common; in the second half of the nineteenth century they were frequently raided by the Adamawa Fulani, Mbaw being the most seriously affected since it was on a main route and its plain was, in the dry season, easily scoured by horsemen. Eventually the people took to the hills, and the Chief of Ntem, one of their largest communities, obtained a sort of suzerainty over the rest of Mbaw in organising resistance or negotiating "danegelt." When the Fulani power collapsed and the German administration began the latter compelled the people to return to the plain and made the Chief of Ntem its agent for tax collection, thus exacerbating the jealousy felt for this village by various others, such as Ngu, which owed it no traditional allegiance.

57. After the expulsion of the Germans in the war of 1914-8 all three areas came for a short time under French administration; thereafter they were controlled by the Resident, Yola, through a District Officer at Gashaka till 1924, when they were transferred to the Bamenda Division and shared the Nsungli Native Court with their western neighbours, Tang, Ndu and Mbaw. After this Court had been dissolved Mbaw, Mbem and Mfumte formed a single Native Court Area till 1935, when each of them was given its own court. In the latest of these adjustments several of the Mbaw villages were allowed to join the Mbem court in view of their old hostility to Ntem.

58. Village organisation in the Mbaw area is relatively elaborate and shows signs of both Bansa and Moslem influence; the people have adopted Fulani dress, Fulfulde is spoken as a lingua franca and Hausa settlers are to be found in many Mbaw villages. The village chief is chosen from amongst the members of the "royal" family by hereditary electors, and maintains considerable state; as in Bansa and some other Tikar foundations women are prominent in the political system and one is usually to be found on the council which includes the family heads and with the Chief represents the village on the Area Court. It is not backwardness or incompetence on the part of the local leaders that has retarded political development in the Mbaw Area but communal feuds and jealousies long antedating the Mandatory Administration. There has of late been some tendency towards mutual appeasement, however, and over a year ago the elders themselves dealt with the rivalry between Ngu and Ntem by appointing their two chiefs to be joint Presidents of the Area Court, each taking the chair at alternate sessions. This arrangement seems to have given satisfaction and the work of the Court compares favourably with that of many others in the Division: moreover its members have voluntarily limited the numbers of those who participate at any one session, thereby increasing its efficiency without infringing the right of each village to be represented by its chief and full council.

59. The Mbem area, having retained some vestiges of a clan organisation, should be the less unready for the development of a Native Authority, but it too is handicapped by chronic disputes, not so much between one community and another as in the form of party strife within its villages, the chiefs of which enjoy less influence than do those of the Mbaw. Its Court is similarly constituted, and the members themselves have arranged a roster of attendance, so that the "bench" is now less crowded than formerly. The people are intensely superstitious and magico-religious societies and dances flourish amongst them, as does divination by "cards" made from leaves and through the medium of the large tarantula spiders which they keep as

household familiars. At Mbem itself a Baptist Mission station in the charge of a German seems to be doing good work; it includes an infants' school and a dispensary, the latter managed by an American nurse. One or two semi-literate catechists from this station reside in Mfumte, but little interest is taken in the Mission by the people there, though it is true that a few of their children are pupils at the Mbem school.

60. The Mfumte Court is the least effective of the three, having so far failed to evolve any rules of procedure. Its numerous members attend every session, and the result is a noisy disorder, which the elders themselves ascribe to the profusion of palm-wine at Lus where the Court is held. As this is by far the largest of the Mfumte villages their suggestion that the Court should remove to a "drier" venue was deemed impracticable; they had already considered limiting the number of members attending at the same time, but had failed to agree on a roster. Since they have now fully discussed matters with the District Officer, however, it may be hoped that their subsequent deliberations on procedure will be more fruitful, and it is at least encouraging that the chiefs and elders should be unanimous as to the need for reform.

61. The other two areas as to which additional information was requested are Esimbi and Beba-Befang: these are situated in the western part of the Division, and their nearest and most distant limits are respectively 20 and 50 miles from its Headquarters. The population of Esimbi is 2,965 and that of Beba-Befang 9,512. They comprise three groups, of which two combine to form a single Court and Native Authority: all three are properly termed "clans" inasmuch as the people of each are united by the belief that they are derived from common ancestors, and Esimbi and Beba still acknowledge titular chiefs from whose kindreds their senior village headmen's families are supposed to have sprung. The functions of the clan head outside his own village appear to be almost exclusively religious, his main duty being to preside at the Spring Festival.

62. Nothing is known of their early history, except that they were once conquered by the Wum, who exacted from the Esimbi a regular tribute of palm oil but probably interfered little in their domestic affairs. As cannibals the three clans were ruthlessly harried by the Germans, who tried to break up the indigenous organisation by destroying the towns in which the population was then concentrated; the survivors scattered, and many old persons died from exposure and privation in their flight, so that the channels of tradition have been largely erased. The Esimbi suffered most; few of their local communities now comprise as many as a dozen compounds, and even these are often widely dispersed. The framework of the old

organisation is retained, however: the extended families (the highest local aggregations) are grouped as "quarters," the quarters as "villages" and the villages as "village groups," the hereditary chief of the Benakoma village group being recognised as the head of the Esimbi clan. In the Beba-Befang area the "village" is the highest unit, and the chief of the Mubadji village is the titular head of the Beba clan.

63. In matters which affect only one "quarter" the heads of the extended families concerned alone take action; the "quarter" heads intervene only if different quarters are involved, and so on throughout the hierarchy. But at each stage effective discussion requires the participation of the heads of all the lower grades concerned, there being no system of appeal from the lower to the higher.

64. Under the Mandatory administration the three clans were at first included in the We (Fungom) Native Court Area; in 1927 they were placed under the Wum Native Authority and in 1937, after further inquiry, they achieved their present organisation, with Esimbi self-contained and Beba and Befang sharing a common Court. The Beba clan consists of three villages only—Mubadji, Mukuru and Bakaw; Bakaw was allowed to secede to the Ngonu Area in the last reorganisation, and Mukuru is surrounded by Befang villages and separated from Mubadji by two high passes and three meanders of a river which becomes unfordable in the rains. The Chief of Mubadji can therefore have but little influence outside that village and in practice his headship of the Beba clan is of little secular account in the combined area.

65. The Courts are of the usual pattern, their membership comprising the headmen and representative elders of each village in their respective areas. The same bodies have also been constituted Native Authorities under the Ordinance, for although their people are in some respect less advanced than those of the directly administered areas they are freer from faction, and their councils, being within relatively easy reach of Bamenda, can receive more regular tuition in the arts of government than could in present circumstances be afforded to those of Mfumte, Mbem and Mbaw.

(ii) Northern Areas.

66. The northern part of the Mandated Territory is divided for administrative purposes between the Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces. The first of these includes the Kentu Area, in the charge of the District Officer, Wukari Division: the two Mandated regions of the Adamawa Province are separated by some 40 miles of Nigerian territory and form parts of the Adamawa (Emirate) Division: the remaining portion of the Mandated Territory—the northernmost—constitutes the Dikwa

(Emirate) Division of the Bornu Province. The extent and population of the Northern Areas are shown in the following table.

	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total population.</i>	<i>Density per square mile.</i>
Kentu ...	1,386	2,505	2,596	2,804	7,905	5·7
Adamawa...	10,965	70,184	74,236	69,857	214,277	19·5
Dikwa ...	5,149	52,131	68,763	68,398	189,292	36·8
Totals ...	17,500	124,820	145,595	141,059	411,474	23·5

67. The total population of the Adamawa Districts has increased by 467 since the count of 1937, but in Dikwa and Kentu decreases of 11,766 and 233—5·8 per cent. and 2·9 per cent. respectively—have been recorded. In the Dikwa Emirate a false rumour predicting a rise in the rate of General Tax, coupled with the actual increase of the Cattle Tax from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a head, has deranged the seasonal flux and reflux of semi-nomadic Shuwa between the British and French spheres, and many septs which normally spend the dry season in the latter failed to return to Dikwa territory for assessment. It is probable that most of them will resume their usual habits when they realise that the rumours as to a rise in General Tax were unfounded. The decrease of population in the Kentu Area is due to a movement from the Kentu Tribal District to the Donga (non-Mandated) District of Wukari Division. The migrants belong to kindreds originally resident in the latter region, which has the further attraction of proximity to markets and trade-routes.

68. The “unsettled” portions of the Territory are as follows:—

	<i>Square miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
<i>Adamawa (S.)</i>		
Alantika Area of the Verre District ...	150	1,704
<i>Adamawa (N.)</i>		
Contiguous parts of the Mubi and Mandara Districts ...	696	86,020
<i>Dikwa.</i>		
Gwoza District ...	600	63,147
Totals ...	<u>1,446</u>	<u>150,871</u>

69. The administration of these districts differs in no way from that of their “settled” neighbours, but under Chapter 77 of the Laws of Nigeria it is provided that no person shall enter an unsettled district, except natives of the District, public officers of Nigeria and persons holding a licence to do so or authorised by a general authority granted by the Governor. The reason

for this restriction is that some of the inhabitants are still prone to indulge in inter-village affrays in the dry season and to yield to violent impulses in the excitement of personal dispute. They are otherwise amenable to authority, and communal recalcitrance is almost a thing of the past. The development of representative local councils and courts, the increasing confidence reposed by the people in the District Heads and frequent contacts with Administrative Officers—all are important factors in the progressive elimination of violent tendencies, and it is expected that it will be possible to open these districts before many years have passed.

70. Too much importance can be attached to the fact that the unsettled districts consist largely of mountainous country, since the conditions which gave the hill pagan a name for shyness, truculence and general non-co-operation have in great part ceased to prevail. The real cause of the troubles formerly associated with the hill villages was two-fold: first, the belief that they were inaccessible to authority turned some of them into refuges for lawless individuals who encouraged recalcitrance; secondly, the pressure of a growing population on limited farm lands led to frequent disputes, while the compact construction of the villages and their proximity to one another meant that a "private fight" often culminated in a public battle from which would spring blood feuds that might affect the children and grandchildren of the principals.

71. Constant touring amongst such villages by Administrative Officers has destroyed the belief in their inaccessibility; their young men travel widely in the dry season and part of each year's natural increase in population migrates to the plains in search of wider lands to till. The old sites have a strong attraction, however, for they contain the ancestral tombs and altars and the stone-built compounds and terraces which embody the loving work of generations. Moreover they are often healthier and pleasanter in themselves than those of the plains hamlets: air and water are fresh and pure, there is relative freedom from mosquitoes and other pests, the rocks provide firm and impermeable foundations for houses and corn-bins, and the people, particularly the elders, derive real enjoyment from the panorama spread before them as they sit at ease on the tree-shaded boulders amongst which their compounds are built. In some of the most advanced and accessible pagan communities in the Mubi District the preference for this environment is so strong that the people return each night to the hills rather than make even temporary houses on their farms, most of which lie some miles out in the plain.

72. It is clear that although emigration from the hills is progressively relieving congestion in the old villages these will not

be readily forsaken, nor is it desirable that they should be, for they enshrine much that is characteristic and valuable in the indigenous culture. Moreover their abandonment and the consequent decay of the terracing on what are now their home farms would remove the last check to the rush of storm water down the hillsides; erosion and denudation would thus be accelerated and the lowland farms which skirt the massifs might suffer irreparable damage before forest or scrub could establish itself on the deserted slopes.

KENTU AREA.

73. Owing to continued shortage of staff the District Officer, Wukari Division, has been single-handed throughout the year and was unable to spend more than 48 days in the Kentu Area. He visited it in February, March, June and November, and on each occasion found the people peaceful and contented: the "Tuba" movement, mentioned in the Report for 1937, has died out completely.

74. The three Native Administrations—Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu—consist each of a federation of village authorities sharing a common court; the funds at their disposal permit of little development but they are well adapted to the present needs of a small, widely dispersed and law-abiding population. It is significant that the three Native Courts between them heard only 20 criminal and 105 civil cases during the year and imposed only four sentences of imprisonment.

75. The question of adjusting the boundary between the Kentu Area and the Bamenda Division in order to include all the Tigon (Mbembe-speaking) people under one administration was mooted in 1937 and further investigated in the year under report; inquiry showed, however, that in neither the Bamenda nor the Wukari section of this linguistic group was there any desire for a change and the proposal was accordingly abandoned.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

76. The southern Mandated Districts—Gashaka, Toungo, Chamba and Verre—were toured by an Administrative Officer for eight months of the year. The Gashaka District, with an area of 6,345 square miles, comprises two regions utterly distinct from one another except in that both were formerly under the nominal control of the Fulani dynasty founded by Ardo Hamman Gabdo, who established himself at Gashaka in 1853 as a feudatory of the Lamido Adamawa. In the south is the Mambilla Plateau, cut off by a 3,000 foot escarpment and inhabited by rather unsophisticated pagans and nomad Fulani herdsmen; it supports a population of 19 to the square mile. The northern region forms with the Toungo District a single "natural" territory embracing the upper waters of the Taraba and the western sources of the Deo; its scanty population (about two to the

square mile) is mainly Chamba-speaking with a considerable admixture of Fulani and the local communities are small and widely dispersed. There are few social or economic contacts between the two regions, and the original Fulani dynasty was displaced in 1934 on account of persistent corruption and inefficiency. The present District Headman, appointed in 1935, is a Yola Fulani, specially selected for his intelligence and good reputation as being capable of reforming the administration and fostering local self-government amongst the pagans. This man did well at first, but latterly complaints against him have been frequent, and it seems that the temptations and difficulties of his charge over an area so backward, extensive and remote have proved too much for him, as for his predecessors. The possibilities of reorganisation are being investigated, but the problem is not an easy one, particularly in view of the sparseness of the population and the reluctance of the Mambilla villages to combine for any purpose whatsoever.

77. The new Chamba District, to which reference was made in paragraphs 48 and 49 of the 1937 Report, is an amalgamation of four pagan Chiefdoms—Gurumpawo, Yebbi, Tsugu and Binyeri—and the predominantly Fulani District of Nasarawo. Tsugu was formerly administered as a village area of the Toungo District, and the other four components were separate Districts of the Adamawa Emirate. Binyeri is not in Mandated Territory but is necessarily included as being one of the principal Chamba chiefdoms. The population of 35 to the square mile is relatively dense: the Chamba are in a majority outside the Nasarawo area, but throughout the new District their communities and those of the Fulani are intermingled and often closely associated, so that a territorial boundary between the two elements was out of the question.

78. The District is administered through a Council which has been constituted a Native Authority subordinate to the Lamido Adamawa and is formed by the four Chamba Chiefs under the presidency of the Fulani Headman of Nasarawo. The latter is a man of proved worth whose years of creative work amongst the pagans of Gaanda in north-western Adamawa have placed him in the front rank of Fulani administrators. The headquarters are at Jada, where the President resides, but each of the Chamba members retains a local council to advise him in the affairs of his own Chiefdom.

79. It will not be possible to gauge the success of the new organisation for some years to come, but it has made an excellent start. Relations between the representatives of the groups concerned have been cordial and former jealousies seem to have been buried; moreover, the collection of General Tax was further advanced at the end of the year than in most other Districts of the Emirate.

80. An unfortunate incident occurred early in the year in the Alantika Mountains, where the District Headman, endeavouring to settle an internal dispute amongst the Koma pagans, was attacked and lost two of his followers, who were fatally wounded with poisoned arrows. A police patrol restored order without further bloodshed, but the leader of the attacking party escaped into French Mandated Territory, whence his extradition has been sought. The problem presented by the Verre District will be solved only when an Administrative Officer can be spared to give it his undivided attention for at least a year, with special reference to the Alantika Area.

81. The long term policy in Adamawa is to deal in this manner with each of the difficult areas in succession: the Northern Districts, by reason of their large population and the important trade routes traversing them, have had first call on staff available for other than the essential minimum of routine supervision. Intensive study over a period long enough to enable the inhabitants to gain personal knowledge of the officers concerned and to repay informed sympathy with confidence has led to remarkable results, and a stage has been reached at which the people themselves are beginning to accept responsibility for their own good government. This point would not have been attained had administrative effort been dissipated in an attempt to secure an equal and simultaneous advance in all parts of the Territory. Attention lately devoted to the Chamba Area in its turn has begun to bear fruit, and the same methods will in due course set the people of the Verre District on the road to orderly and co-operative local government.

82. In the Northern Districts, where two Administrative Officers have been on tour throughout the year, progress has continued, and two pagan councils have been inaugurated in the unsettled part of the Mandara District. One of these represents a single large Kindred Group, the Hiji Ka-Mokolo, with its "divine king" as President, supported by the chiefs and principal elders of the numerous sub-villages which acknowledge his pre-eminence. The second council, that of the North-eastern Marghi, is regional and consists of the chiefs and elders of four kindred groups, including two distinct elements which were formerly divided by traditional hostility; their willing co-operation on a single council is a notable advance, for which the ground was prepared by investigations begun in 1935 and pursued for two years in concert with the communities affected.

83. The primary function of these bodies is at present judicial, but their corporate views should carry increasing weight with the District Headman, and eventually, it is hoped, they will assume most of the responsibilities of local government. Similar councils are to be formed in this and the neighbouring

Districts as soon as sufficient numbers of village authorities are ready to co-operate for the purpose. Two are already in operation in the non-mandated part of Uba, adjacent to the Mandara District; these represent the villages of the Southern and the North-western Marghi regions respectively, and are the result of prolonged inquiries and discussion with the groups concerned. Their relevance to affairs in Mandated territory lies in the experience which they afford in the working of this type of organisation and in the stimulating effect which their success will have upon their eastern neighbours.

84. The use of armed force was necessary on one occasion in an otherwise peaceful year, not against communal disorder but in an endeavour to arrest certain criminals who had congregated in an outlying hamlet of Za in the Mandara Hills. A police constable belonging to the Touring Officer's escort was murderously attacked by one of the wanted men; he opened fire in self-defence and killed his assailant.

DIKWA.

85. Normal European staff has been maintained in the Dikwa Division throughout the year, consisting of the District Officer in charge and an Assistant District Officer who devotes most of his time to the unsettled district of Gwoza. During the three months period of cattle tax collection the staff was strengthened by the addition of a second Assistant District Officer, to the considerable benefit of revenue.

86. The new Emir can regard his first full year of office with justifiable satisfaction, and it is clear that his experience as a District Headman has stood him in good stead; his Council enjoys complete freedom of expression, and the Emir displays remarkable capacity in his tactful control of its deliberations and his perception of the relative value of the several members' advice on any particular subject. The Senior Councillor's relative youth and modernity of outlook provide a useful leaven, and despite some inevitable jealousy at the outset his colleagues have afforded him loyal co-operation.

87. There has been some trouble amongst the Shuwa Arabs of the Kala Balge District, and exhaustive inquiries by the Emir revealed a conspiracy against a clan and village headman on the part of certain subordinate chiefs whose leader hoped to supplant the intended victim of their cabal. The affair has been thoroughly ventilated and the guilty chief has been impeached and deprived of his office.

88. A noteworthy event has been the absorption of the Ashigashiya District into that of Gwoza, under the Fulani Headman of the latter. The new Gwoza District includes the whole of the unsettled area and the majority of its population is pagan. Its

southern half is occupied by the north-western extremity of the Mandara Range, which here attains an elevation of some 5,000 feet and rises abruptly 3,000 feet above the Bornu Plains. These mountains are inhabited by a large number of small and mutually independent clans or fragments of clans, amongst which there is considerable diversity of dialect and sympathies; the centres from which they last migrated are for the most part in territory under French mandate. The plains to the north are populated partly by Marghi, who are naturally lowlanders, and by settlements of emigrants from the southern mountains. Out of a total of 63,147 more than 52,000 of the inhabitants of the District still have their homes in the hills.

89. There were only three minor clashes between villages during the year, and each of these disturbances was promptly checked before it could spread to neighbouring villages which by reason of kinship or traditional alliance would otherwise have taken a hand.

90. The Touring Officer has throughout the year been investigating the social organisation of the various pagan communities, and his close inquiries have led to a noticeable growth of confidence in the Administration.

V.—PUBLIC FINANCES.

91. Appendix II sets forth particulars of Government revenue and expenditure for the calendar years 1937 and 1938. The totals are as follows:—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1937	...	...	...	125,075	173,092
1938	...	...	...	110,249	188,427

A fall of 10·6 per cent. in the proceeds of Customs duties reflects the general recession that made itself felt in the second half of the year under report, but the 22 per cent. decrease in revenue from Direct Taxation is in great part due to the grant of substantially larger shares to the Native Administrations of the Cameroons Province than they had enjoyed in 1937. Despite a total decrease of 11·8 per cent. in its revenue Government has raised its expenditure by 8·1 per cent. and social services have been fully maintained.

92. The Native Treasuries have been subject to the usual audit: their financial statements for the calendar years 1937 and 1938 appear at Appendix II. The total revenue and expenditure of all the Native Treasuries was as follows:—

				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
				£	£
1937	...	...	...	50,455	45,416
1938	...	...	...	50,644	50,929

93. All the Mandated areas have their own Treasuries, except Kentu and the Adamawa Districts. The funds of the Kentu Native Authorities are kept in the Divisional Native Treasury at Wukari, but their accounts are distinct from those of the non-mandated authorities which are also served by this Treasury. The Mandated Districts of Adamawa are integral parts of that Emirate, the traditional headquarters and Treasury of which are at Yola in Nigerian territory. Within the Emirate mandated and non-mandated districts are on an equal footing, and in determining their shares of the total funds available for social services, staff and rural development consideration is primarily given, district by district, to density of population, local needs, revenue produced and practicability of useful expenditure, rather than to external status. Actually the proportion of direct expenditure to revenue in the mandated areas has for some years past been higher than the average for the rest of the Emirate, since the two principal centres of Native Administration activity outside Yola itself are situated in and mainly serve the Northern and Southern Mandated regions respectively.

94. In the Cameroons Province the recession was offset by the effect of the increased percentage of tax assigned to the Native Administrations from the 1st April onwards, but a delay in collection in the Bamenda Division has caused an apparent fall in revenue which should be largely made good in the last three months of the financial year 1938-9. There has been an 8 per cent. fall in revenue for the Adamawa Districts and a rise of 11 per cent. for Dikwa. All the Native Treasuries held considerable surplus balances at the end of December, 1938, and though these are for the most part somewhat lower than those recorded at the end of 1937 the financial position remains sound.

95. The annexed graphs show the fluctuations of Government and Native Administrations revenue and expenditure over the last ten years.

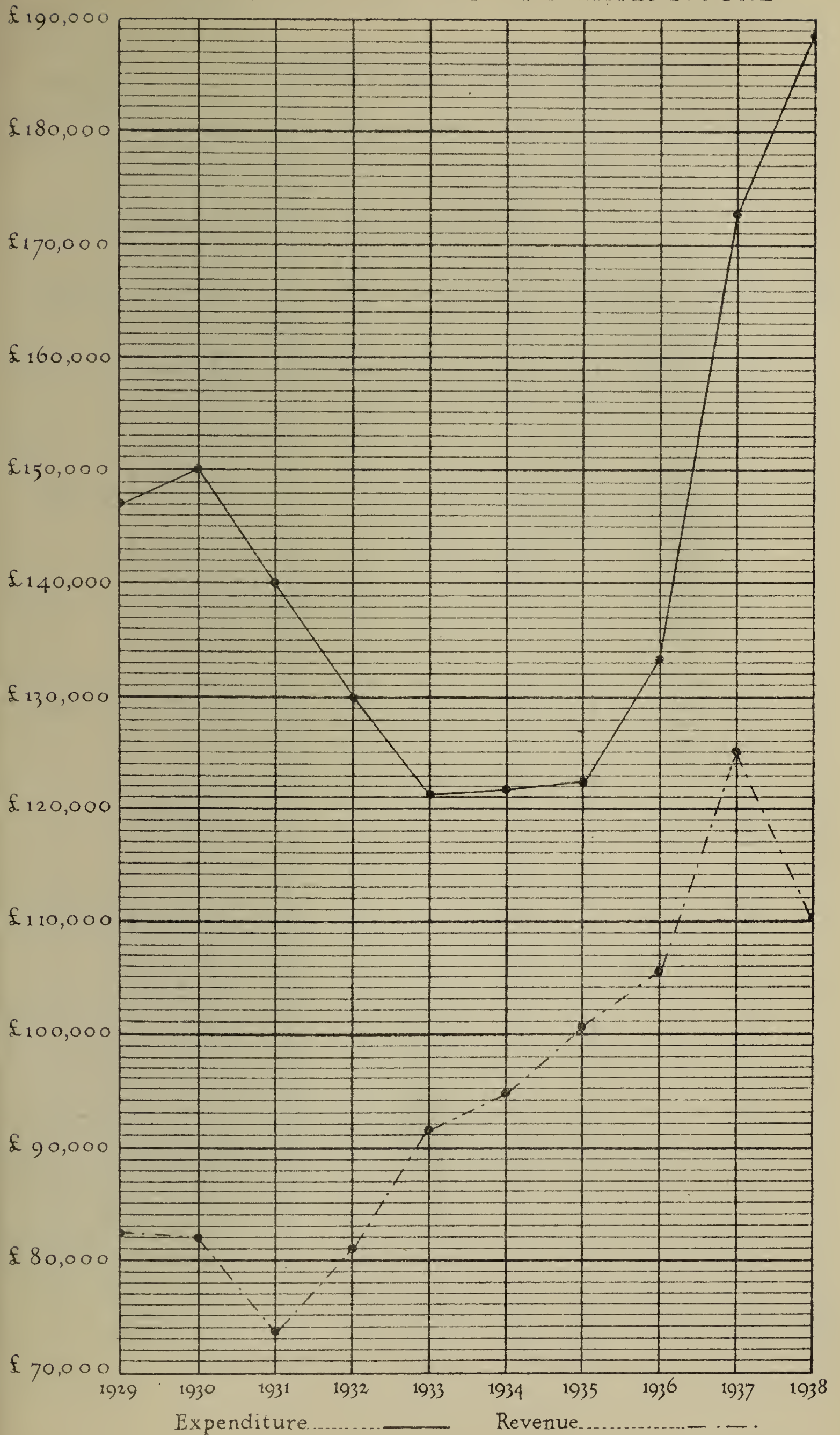
VI.—DIRECT TAXES.

96. Direct Taxes are collected from natives (as defined in the Interpretation Ordinance—cf. Chapter XIX below) under the Native Revenue Ordinance and from non-natives under the Non-Natives Income Tax (Protectorate) Ordinance. They are as follows:—

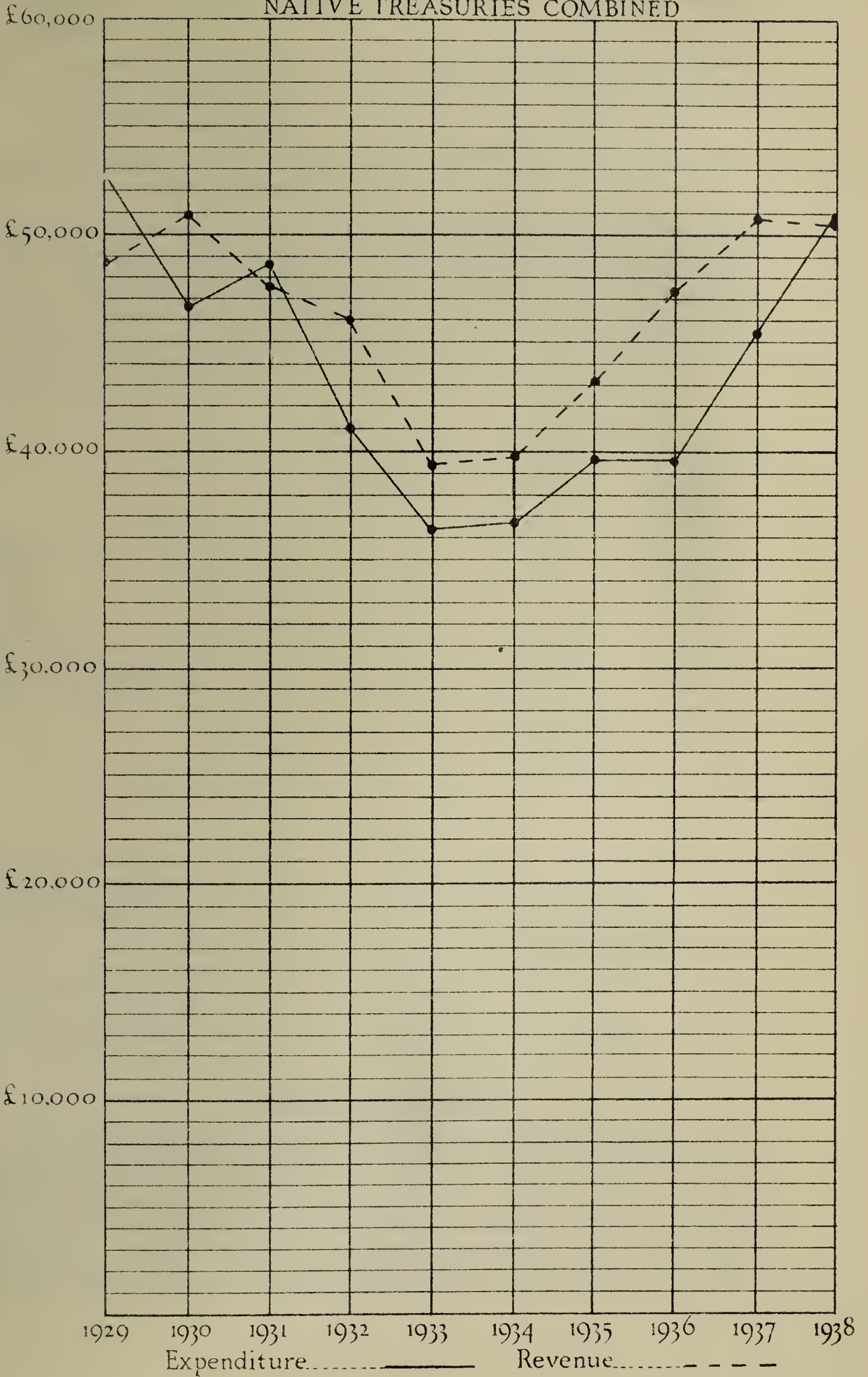
General Tax payable by all adult male natives, except nomad cattle owners and herdsmen in the grazing areas and such other natives as are specifically exempted under the Ordinance.

Cattle Tax (“*Jangali*”) payable by native owners of cattle (except the humpless “*pagan*” cattle and store

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE



REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF ALL
NATIVE TREASURIES COMBINED



cattle kept domestically by hill pagans) at 2s. a beast; the rate was increased from 1s. 6d. during the year under report.

Income Tax payable by non-natives at the rate of 1 per cent on all income derived from Nigeria or the Cameroons under British Mandate.

All direct taxes are collected in cash and cannot be commuted for labour or other forms of service.

97. The following table shows the amounts of General Tax and Cattle Tax assessed on the various regions of the Territory for the financial year 1938-9, with General Tax incidences on taxable male and total populations. Cattle Tax incidences would be misleading as cattle owners form only a small part of the population; the figures for this tax are therefore shown separately:—

			<i>Incidences.</i>				
			<i>General Tax Assessment.</i>	<i>Taxable Males.</i>		<i>Total population.</i>	
			£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria Division	...	...	7,430	5	5·4	3	1·2
Kumba	„	...	7,783	7	6·8	2	2·5
Mamfe	„	...	4,065	5	1·7	1	2·3
Bamenda	„	...	11,256	3	4·47		10·33
Kentu Area	...	...	406	3	2·9	1	0·3
Adamawa Districts	...	...	12,124	3	5·45	1	1·1
Dikwa Division	...	...	12,569	4	10	1	3·93
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			55,633	4	4·19	1	3·58
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			<i>Cattle Tax.</i>				
			£				
Bamenda Division	...	...	3,983				
Adamawa Districts	...	...	6,662				
Dikwa Division	...	...	6,009				
			<hr/>				
Total General Tax	...	...	55,633				
			<hr/>				
Total Native Taxes	...	...	72,287				
			<hr/>				
				<i>Incidence of total of Native Taxes on Total Population.</i>			
				s. d.			
				1 8·24			
				<hr/>			

Cameroons Province.

98. There has been no change in the general system of assessment: the flat rate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average peasant income, applies to the majority of the population, its minimum incidence being 1s. (in the backward districts of Bamenda) and its maximum 8s. In the Victoria Division assessment committees exist to deal with the few African traders and plantation owners whose

means markedly exceed the peasant average; the scale of tax applicable to such people and to salaried officials and employees with easily ascertainable incomes is, throughout the Province, as follows:—

<i>Annual Income.</i>								<i>Tax.</i>
£								s.
50-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
100-199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
200-299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

and so upwards. In the Bamenda Division special rates are provided for incomes of £20 and upwards, the minimum of 4s. for those below this limit rising by 2s. for each additional £10 of income up to £50, at which level the scale 10s., £1, £2 begins.

99. In the Victoria Division tax collection has proceeded smoothly and on the Plantations was almost complete by the 31st December, when receipts exceeded the total collected in the financial year 1937-8 by £900; in the Kumba Division the amount received by that date was 3 per cent. higher than the corresponding figure for the previous year. There was a considerable decrease in the amounts collected in the Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions, due in the former to local epidemics and the temporary migration of young men to Kumba and Victoria Divisions, seeking work on the Plantations. In the Bamenda Division the start was late, but General Tax has come in well and as most of the rates are still based on computations made before the 1936-7 recovery there should be little difficulty in completing it. Prices of livestock have been markedly affected by the recent recession, however, and even at the higher rate introduced in 1938 a short fall in cattle tax was expected.

Northern Areas.

100. There has been no change in the principles of assessment, but gradual progress is being made towards reconciling the idea of communal responsibility for the amount of the "lump sum" with that of limiting and defining individual liability. The spread of literacy and the wider decentralisation of public records which it renders possible are important factors in this process.

101. In the Kentu Area collection was completed before the end of the year, the incidence being just under 1d. lower than in 1937. A further fall in the price of benniseed made money somewhat less easy, but the internal demand for palm produce, the principal cash crop of the Area, was well maintained and tax was paid without hardship.

102. More than two-thirds of the Adamawa Districts' General Tax assessment was paid before the 31st December, though collection did not begin till November and the prices of produce,

especially groundnuts, were extremely low; the harvest was excellent and food plentiful. The cattle tax realised $23\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. more in 1938 than in 1937, but the rate had been raised by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and evasion on a considerable scale has occurred in the Gashaka District, the administrative difficulties of which were noted at paragraph 76 above. The increase in yield of cattle tax in Dikwa was 30 per cent., despite the temporary emigration attributed to the new rate; the average adult male incidence on the 1938-9 General Tax assessment is actually 0.4d. below that of the previous year and its announcement in the Districts has evoked no protests. Dikwa's prosperity depends more on trade in things consumed within Nigeria and the Cameroons than on the sale of cash crops for export, and it is therefore less sensitive to the general recession than are some other parts of the Mandated Territory.

VII.—INDIRECT TAXATION.

103. There were no material alterations in the Customs Tariff in 1938. The following table shows the revenue from indirect taxation and its principal components for the last two years:—

	1937.	1938.
	£	£
Total Import Duties	51,074	42,835
Total Export Duties	25,237	23,428
Totals	<u>76,311</u>	<u>66,263</u>
Customs Revenue, Victoria*	31,643	27,105
Customs Revenue, Tiko*	44,668	39,158
Totals	<u>76,311</u>	<u>66,263</u>
Export duties, fresh and dried bananas	18,054	17,639
Export duties cocoa	5,599	4,417

* Including receipts from Preventive Stations.

The commodities which produce most of the revenue derived from import duties are cotton piece goods, motor spirit, kerosene, rice, salt, dried fish and provisions.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

104. The authorised strength of the Eastern Frontier Preventive Service is 138 African non-commissioned officers and men and two European Police officers, one in charge of each of the two sections into which the Frontier of the Cameroons Province is divided for this purpose. The principal article of contraband is tobacco; salt is also smuggled in some quantity

on the Northern Section, while on the Southern there is a considerable illicit traffic in cotton piece goods, rayon and rubber shoes.

105. The preventive post formerly at Misaka has been moved to Mondoni, some four miles further north; other adjustments are under consideration but there has been no change in the position of any of the remaining 28 posts during the year under report. Two cases of serious assault on preventive police occurred in 1938; the offenders were adequately punished. In August a launch was made available to patrol the Tiko creeks and did useful work in checking the contraband traffic there; in one canoe alone, stopped near Mokundange, 4,753 lb. of tobacco were found and seized.

106. There is no doubt but that smuggling is on the increase, and energetic measures have been taken accordingly. The following table indicates the general position.

	1937.	1938.
<i>Seizures:</i>		
Tobacco—pounds	2,801	11,763
Cigarettes—number	8,725	12,967
Cigars—number	—	49
	£	£
Total Duty value	312	1,191
Proceeds of sales	141	252
<i>Persons convicted</i> of smuggling offences ...	340	293
<i>Fines paid</i> by persons so convicted ...	£46 3s. 3d.	£177 10s. 9d.

107. The Eastern Frontier Preventive Service does not operate in the Northern Mandated Areas, being concerned only with the Cameroons Province. The only Customs station north of Bangola (Bamenda Division) is at Yola, which is not in Mandated Territory. The Native Authorities of Adamawa and Dikwa are responsible for the suppression of contraband in their territories, and the Native Courts are empowered to deal with smuggling offences. There is a small illicit traffic in kola nuts, cottons and cigarettes from territory under French Mandate into the Adamawa Districts but it is not of such dimensions as to justify the considerable cost of establishing a special preventive service to patrol the three hundred odd miles of this section of the Frontier. No case of smuggling was reported in the Dikwa Emirate in 1938.

108. As no Local Treasuries exist at the Customs Preventive stations in the Cameroons Province their receipts are brought to account either at Tiko or at Victoria, and the figures given for these ports above and in the tables annexed to Chapter VIII are inclusive of those supplied by the Preventive stations. The revenue of the latter is separately analysed, however, in the following table:—

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Import.</i>	<i>Export.</i>	<i>Inspection fees.</i>	<i>Certificate of origin.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tiko	£ 118	£ 1	—	—	£ 119
Mpundu... ..	57	13	1	—	71
Mundame	103	55	5	1	164
Mbonzie... ..	176	334	35	4	549
Misso	47	3	—	—	50
Nyan	78	59	—	—	137
Hunyapa	38	33	—	—	71
Foto	67	3	—	—	70
Santa	674	—	—	—	674
Bamumkumbit... ..	162	—	—	—	162
Bangola... ..	89	—	—	—	89
Totals 1938... ..	£1,609	£501	£41	£5	£2,156
Totals 1937... ..	£2,081	£624	£39	£12	£2,756
Increase... ..	—	—	2	—	—
Decrease	472	123	—	7	600

VIII.—TRADE STATISTICS.

109. At its 35th Session the Permanent Mandates Commission referred to the question of equal treatment of members and non-members of the League of Nations in their commercial relations with the Cameroons. As M. van Asbeck observed, the position is clearly set forth in the official statement made by the Mandatory's accredited representative at the 31st Session; this reads as follows:—

“ His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is of the opinion that States which are not members of the League of Nations cannot claim economic equality for their goods imported into mandated territory either under the terms of the mandates or under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Such States can, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, only claim equal treatment for their imports by virtue of agreements concluded to this end with the mandatory Power.

“ His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom has no present intention of inviting the authorities concerned to promote legislation which would deprive States not members of the League of the economic equality which in fact they now enjoy in territories under United Kingdom mandate.”

110. Various questions were raised at the 35th Session by M. Giraud with regard to the statistics furnished in this Chapter of the 1937 Report, and these may be elucidated here before proceeding to the records of 1938.

(a) *Overland traffic.*—The figures given for the Ports of Victoria and Tiko are inclusive of those supplied by the Customs Preventive Stations. Paragraph 108 above refers.

(b) *Government Imports and Exports*.—The imports consist of materials and implements for the construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges and other public works, office equipment, scientific instruments and medical equipment and stores. The exports (1931-3) were plants, books and mangrove bark.

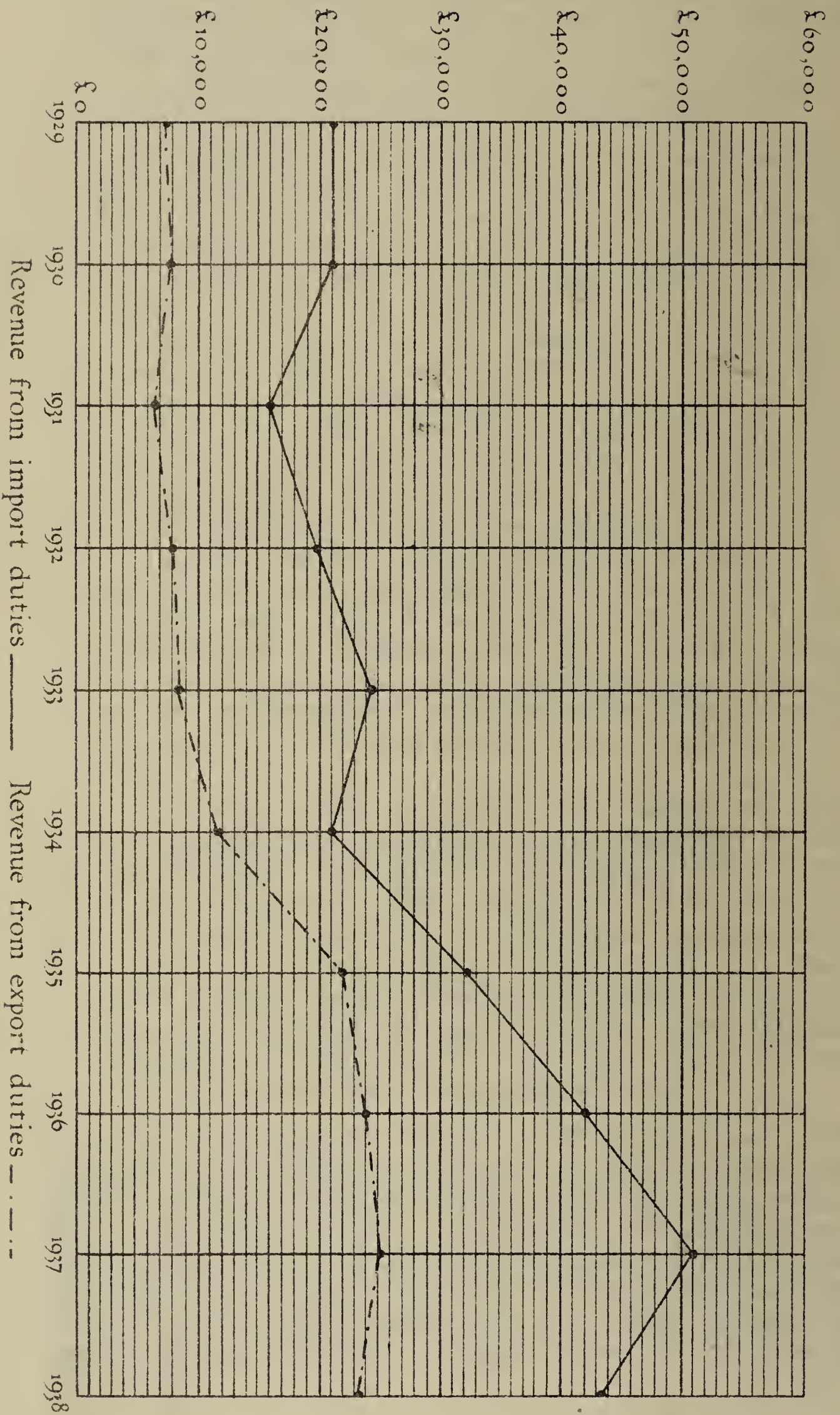
(c) *Weight of Imports*.—The figures required have been inserted in the tables annexed to this Chapter.

(d) *Fluctuations in quantities of bags and sacks and fish*.—It is regretted that the tables in the 1937 Report failed to indicate that the quantity units of both these items were altered with effect from the 1st January of that year. The imports of sacks and bags were 107,975 articles, not dozens as shown; in dozens the figure would be 8,998, as against 7,656 for 1936. Similarly the item for fish should read 14,601 hundredweights, not pounds as shown; in pounds the figure would be 1,635,312, as against 1,191,187 for 1936. The table annexed to the present Report has been corrected accordingly. It may be added that the peak in imports of cotton piece goods mentioned by Mr. Firth was in part to be explained by the diversion of Japanese goods originally consigned to Nigeria at the end of 1936; the quota which came into force on the 1st January, 1937, allowed the landing of only a part of these consignments at Nigerian ports, and the owners therefore had the excess carried on to the Cameroons, where there was no such restriction, to be stored there until it could be introduced into Nigeria under the next instalment of the quota.

(e) *Total tonnage of exports from Victoria and Tiko*.—It is regretted that the figure for 1937 queried by M. Giraud was mistaken; the correct amount—70,515 tons—appears in the corresponding table annexed to this Report.

(f) *Exports of cocoa*.—The difference between the two amounts noted by M. Giraud is due to the fact that the figure supplied by the Customs Department did not include quantities exported by way of Calabar: the Agricultural Department's figure, on the other hand, takes account of all cocoa grown in the Cameroons Province.

III. The comparative tables for the Cameroons Province included in this Chapter indicate the trade recession which has been felt in the Territory during the year under report, in spite of Germany's policy of favouring the imports of her own nationals and so supporting the large part of the Cameroons trade that they control. The benefit of this policy was limited to the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, which between them contain all the Plantations: higher prices for produce than



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could be offered elsewhere were supplemented by the wages of the greatly increased number of labourers employed; the banana trade continued to flourish and with rubber at 8d. a pound profitable tapping was possible in most of the plantations. There was accordingly little real decrease in the imports absorbed by these Divisions, but the stabilisation of the quota arrangements stopped the import of Japanese goods for storage and eventual reshipment to Nigerian ports, and excess stocks carried over from 1937 delayed the adjustment of the rate of imports to purchasing power. In the rest of the Province, on the other hand, the recession was fully effective, produce prices in the Mamfe Division being the worst on record, as the following table indicates:—

			<i>Palm Oil.</i>	<i>Kernels.</i>	<i>Cocoa (Grade I).</i>
Best price, 1937	...	...	£10 5s.	£7 10s.	£23
„ „ 1938	...	...	£6 12s.	£6	£17
December, 1938	...	...	£3 15s.	£3 15s.	£12 10s.

112. Harvests of native foodstuffs were generally satisfactory; the price of coco-yams rose by over 40 per cent. and there were slight increases in that of some other articles, but yams, which form the staple diet, dropped from 5s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. a hundred-weight, and groundnuts (in the domestic market) were 50 per cent. cheaper than in 1937.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE PORTS OF VICTORIA AND TIKO, CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1932-1938.

Year.	Import.					Export.					Total Trade.	Duties.				
	Specie.		General Cargo.			Specie.		General Cargo.				Import.	Export.	Total.	In-crease.	De-crease.
	Govt.	Com-mercial.	Govt.	Com-mercial.	Tons.	Govt.	Com-mercial.	Govt.	Com-mercial.	Tons.						
1932	£ —	£ —	£ 1,463	£ 101,999	4,675	£ —	£ —	£ 12	£ 158,284	24,556	£ 18,594	£ 7,312	£ 25,906	£ 5,600	£ —	
1933	—	—	732	116,360	5,209	—	—	1	168,036	31,108	23,310	7,875	31,185	5,279	—	
1934	—	5,107	972	110,069	6,053	—	—	—	194,012	36,480	19,886	10,515	30,401	—	784	
1935	—	3,432	571	181,340	8,070	—	500	—	317,646	49,368	30,900	21,180	52,080	21,679	—	
1936	—	402	477	242,588	12,337	—	—	—	445,459	63,712	39,689	23,277	62,966	10,886	—	
1937	—	702	673	328,270	15,412	—	—	—	526,554	70,515	51,074	25,237	76,311	13,345	—	
1938	—	5,591	654	290,275	16,549	—	17	369	426,544	67,851	43,611	23,426	67,038	—	9,273	

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE PORTS OF VICTORIA AND TIKO, 1938.

Ports.	Import.					Export.					Total Trade.	Duties.				
	Specie.		General Cargo.			Specie.		General Cargo.				Import.	Export.	Total.	Increase	Decrease
	Govt.	Com-mercial.	Govt.	Com-mercial.	Tons.	Govt.	Com-mercial.	Govt.	Com-mercial.	Tons.						
Victoria...	£ —	£ —	£ 654	£ 130,323	6,666	£ —	£ 17	£ 369	£ 71,743	4,756	£ 23,660	£ 4,063	£ 27,723	£ —	£ 3,920	
Tiko	—	5,591	—	159,952	9,883	—	—	—	354,801	63,095	19,951	19,363	39,315	—	5,353	
Total	—	5,591	654	290,275	16,549	—	17	369	426,544	67,851	43,611	23,426	67,038	—	9,273	

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS, VICTORIA AND TIKO, 1934-1938.

			1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Bags and Sacks	Doz.	...	6,090	7,886	7,656	8,998	7,776
Cement	... Tons	...	519	801	1,474	2,373	2,772
Cigars and cigarettes	Hds.	...	11,934	12,465	13,009	11,835	14,124
Cottons	... Sq. yds.		610,722	1,134,447	1,155,423	1,676,915	931,639
Fish	... Cwt.	...	5,801	6,835	10,636	14,601	16,931
Kerosene	... Imp. Gal.		34,572	40,998	73,560	54,697	96,050
Motor Spirit	... Imp. Gal.		47,438	69,425	78,356	64,837	57,504
Rice	... Cwt.	...	16,530	19,938	36,601	36,425	44,391
Salt	... Cwt.	...	8,856	10,828	11,085	12,371	13,789
Tobacco	... Lb.	...	11,040	11,387	19,425	10,923	13,894

VALUES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IMPORTED WHICH CANNOT BE ESTIMATED
IN TERMS OF QUANTITY.

			1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
			£	£	£	£	£
Apparel	...	...	4,555	6,612	9,243	21,806	9,689
Implements and Tools	...	...	2,034	3,128	4,437	5,750	6,601
Iron and Steel Manufactures			11,551	18,142	31,237	53,815	21,181
Machinery	...	...	1,883	2,912	7,832	8,023	12,357

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—VICTORIA AND TIKO, 1938.

	Bags and Sacks.	Cement.	Cigars and Cigarettes.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Fish.	Kerosene.	Motor Spirit.
	Doz.	Tons.	Hds.	Sq. Yds.	Cwt.	Imp. Gal.	Imp. Gal.
United Kingdom	201	407	13,053	277,143	14	—	—
United Kingdom (Government)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	1,684	2,357	426	78,387	349	383	6,318
France	—	2	11	250	—	1	—
United States of America	27	—	435	30	43	39,986	14,694
Dominions and British Possessions	5,864	—	6	56	97	—	—
French Cameroons	—	6	4	4,796	2	8	—
Japan	—	—	—	546,814	113	—	—
Norway	—	—	—	—	11,728	—	—
Spain and Spanish Possessions	—	—	—	46	3,389	—	—
Other Countries	—	—	189	24,117	1,196	55,672	36,492
Totals	7,776	2,772	14,124	931,639	16,931	96,050	57,504

	Rice.	Salt.	Tobacco.	Apparel.	Implements and Tools.	Metals.	Machinery.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Lb.	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	—	596	35	1,688	12	2,089	583
United Kingdom (Government)...	—	—	—	—	44	186	37
Germany	148	12,803	1	945	6,492	16,760	11,610
France	—	37	119	184	—	8	63
United States of America	—	—	13,307	123	38	12	41
Dominions and British Possessions	41,872	—	—	12	15	—	—
French Cameroons	2	120	—	279	—	20	13
Japan	—	—	—	6,410	—	143	10
Spain and Spanish Possessions	—	—	422	6	—	2	—
Other Countries	2,369	233	10	42	—	1,961	—
Totals	44,391	13,789	13,894	9,689	6,601	21,181	12,357

TONNAGE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, 1934-1938.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Bananas (dried) ...	537	740	455	630	637
Bananas (fresh) ...	22,781	37,752	49,605	55,737	55,206
Cocoa ...	4,561	4,073	4,774	4,796	3,851
Kola Nuts ...	—	—	—	0.43	—
Palm Oil ...	1,477	1,731	1,648	1,583	1,586
Palm Kernels ...	1,283	1,418	1,506	1,803	1,427
Rubber ...	657	599	582	725	743
Wood and Timber (unmanufactured).	5,184	3,055	5,142	5,068	1,502

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—VICTORIA AND TIKO, 1938.

	Bananas (dried).		Bananas (fresh).		Cocoa.		Kola Nuts.	
	Lb.	£	Cwt.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	26,920	511	93,260	23,885	15	264	—	—
Germany ...	1,335,170	14,273	910,986	227,957	2,572	43,340	—	—
France ...	27,363	284	—	—	112	1,824	—	—
French Cameroons	159	2	—	—	369	4,916	—	—
Holland ...	18,645	353	64,289	16,704	783	12,677	—	—
United States of America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominions and British Possessions	243	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	17,550	191	35,592	9,004	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,426,050	£15,617	1,104,127	£277,550	3,851	£63,021	—	—

	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.		Rubber.		Wood and Timber (unmanufactured).	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Lb.	£	Cub. Ft.	£
United Kingdom	343	3,970	8	62	—	—	—	—
Germany ...	1,139	10,287	1,415	9,602	1,663,221	32,911	60,085	1,359
France ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Cameroons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland ...	—	—	4	33	—	—	—	—
United States of America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominions and British Possessions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	104	1,288	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,586	£15,545	1,427	£9,697	1,663,221	£32,911	60,085	£1,359

VALUES OF IMPORTS AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL IMPORT TRADE—VICTORIA AND TIKO, 1938.

<i>Countries of Origin.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
	£	
United Kingdom	39,078	13·18
Germany	155,407	52·41
Holland	3,837	1·3
United States of America	6,532	2·2
Belgium	1,350	·46
Japan	26,482	8·93
Norway	18,828	6·35
Iceland	1,159	·39
Roumania	5,104	1·72
Dominions and British Possessions ...	18,697	6·3
Spain and Spanish Possessions ...	3,857	1·3
French Cameroons	1,074	·36
Other Countries... ..	15,115	5·1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	296,520	100·00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

VALUES OF EXPORTS AND THEIR COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION, WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL EXPORT TRADE, 1938.

<i>Countries of Destination.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
	£	
United Kingdom	29,934	7·1
Germany	349,548	81·88
Holland	29,767	6·97
United States of America	7	—
French Cameroons	4,945	1·16
Other Countries... ..	12,729	2·98
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	426,930	100·00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

113. No such statistics are available for the Northern Areas, as all their external trade passes by overland routes through Nigerian or French territory or through the Cameroons under French Mandate. Some account of its social aspects is given in Chapter XIII below, in which the main arteries are also described.

114. The chief outlet for Kentu and the Adamawa Districts is the Benue River: benniseed and palm produce are the principal exports of the former, and are shipped by canoe and steamer from Donga and Ibi in Nigerian territory. The 1938 price of benniseed was 50 per cent. below that of the previous year but the fall in income from this source was mitigated by the maintenance of the local demand for palm produce in neighbouring districts. The principal overseas export of the Adamawa

Districts is groundnuts, shipped by steamer from the upper Benue ports, of which the most important are Yola and Garua. The latter is situated in the Cameroons under French Mandate and by reason of a Government subsidy the firms could offer better prices there than at their buying stations on the Nigerian side of the frontier. Excellent harvests both of groundnuts and of cereals tended to offset the depression of produce prices, as is indicated by the fact that over two-thirds of the General Tax assessment had been paid by the end of the year. It is probable that there was little or no decrease in the tonnage of groundnuts sold, but the diminished value of this trade was reflected in reduced imports of cotton piece goods and other extraneous "luxuries."

115. With the exception of a limited quantity of hides and skins purchased for shipment by rail from Kano or Nguru in Nigerian territory Dikwa's exports, of which natron and black salt form the most valuable part, are almost entirely absorbed by Nigeria and other neighbouring territories; its trade is affected only remotely, therefore, by the state of overseas markets and there are no direct means of estimating its volume.

IX.—JUDICIAL.

116. The Courts having jurisdiction in the Mandated Territory are as follows:—

- The West African Court of Appeal;
- The Supreme Court of Nigeria;
- The High Court of the Protectorate;
- The Magistrates' Courts of the Protectorate;
- The Native Courts, in their respective areas.

117. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction in the Cameroons, as in the Protectorate of Nigeria, is exercised only in matters of a limited class, such as Probate, Admiralty, Divorce and proceedings under certain specified Ordinances. The High Court and the Magistrates' Courts, constituted under the Protectorate Courts Ordinance of 1933, deal with all matters which fall beyond the scope of the Native Courts, whether by reason of the character of the proceedings or the status of the parties, or because the issue exceeds the powers of the Native Court in whose area it has arisen. A Judge or Assistant Judge with full powers presides at hearings in the High Court; the Magistrates' Courts are of summary jurisdiction and their powers in civil cases are limited to claims not exceeding £100 and in criminal cases to proceedings in which the offence alleged would be adequately punished by a fine not exceeding £100. or imprisonment for not more than 12 months or both.

118. The Cameroons Province is in the Calabar-Aba Judicial Division and the Northern Areas are in the Kaduna-Makurdi Division. They are visited by substantive Judges and Magistrates as occasion requires, but the greater part of the work of the Protectorate Courts is done by the Residents of the Provinces administering Mandated territory, who, with the District Officer, Bamenda, are appointed to act as Assistant Judges under the Ordinance, and by District Officers appointed to act as Magistrates. Certain other Administrative Officers and officers of the Preventive Service are appointed to act as Magistrates with Limited Powers; their jurisdiction is confined to civil claims not exceeding £25 and to criminal charges in which the offence is adequately punishable by a fine not exceeding £25 or imprisonment for not more than three months or both.

119. Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts lies to the High Court, and thence, subject to certain limitations, to the West African Court of Appeal; moreover, each month the Magistrates submit to the High Court particulars of the criminal cases tried by them, which are thus scrutinised and, if necessary, reviewed by the Judge.

120. Judgments of Native Courts may be reviewed by the District Officer, who is empowered to modify or annul them or to order a fresh trial. Formal appeal from the Native Courts with full powers at Dikwa and Yola (the latter having jurisdiction in the Adamawa Districts) lies to the High Court; from the other Native Courts in the Dikwa and Adamawa Emirates it lies to the Final Native Courts of Appeal at Dikwa and Yola respectively, either direct or, in two areas of Adamawa, through regional appeal courts. In the Kentu Area appeal lies to the District Officer and thence to the Resident and Chief Commissioner; the avenue is similar in the Cameroons Province except that in certain areas appeal lies in the first instance to regional native courts.

Courts of the Protectorate.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

121. The Province was visited in May and October by Judges of the High Court, sessions of which were held at Buea on both occasions. During the year under review 1,223 persons were convicted in the Courts of the Protectorate; the corresponding figures for 1936 and 1937 were 1,232 and 1,058 respectively. Three persons were convicted of murder, two of whom were executed.

122. The following table shows the numbers of criminal and civil cases heard in the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts in the Province in the year 1938:—

	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Victoria Division	331	58	389
Kumba Division	181	23	204
Mamfe Division	108	3	111
Bamenda Division	157	16	173
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Section	8	—	8
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Section	141	—	141
High Court,* Calabar-Aba Division	36	1	37
Totals	962	101	1,063

* i.e., the acting Assistant Judges and the Judge.

123. The following table provides an analysis of all criminal prosecutions recorded in the Protectorate Courts in the Province in the year 1938:—

<i>Charge.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>	<i>Sentences of Imprisonment.</i>	<i>Fines or other judgments.</i>
<i>I. Offences against Public Order.</i>				
Unlawful Assembly	18	—	18	—
Affray	132	35	38	94
<i>II. Offences against the Administration of Law and Justice.</i>				
Official Corruption	4	—	2	2
Extortion by Public Officers	1	—	1	—
Personating Public Officers...	2	—	2	—
Perjury	1	—	1	—
Corruption of Witnesses	—	1	—	—
Contempt of Court	9	1	—	9
Escaping from Lawful Custody.	19	2	18	1
Obstructing Police and Court Officers.	4	2	4	—
Resistance to Police	3	—	2	1
Neglect to aid in arresting Offender	4	—	—	4
False Declaration	1	—	1	—
<i>III. Acts Injurious to the Public in General.</i>				
Directing unlawful trial by ordeal.	5	—	—	5
Accusation of witchcraft	2	4	2	—
Swearing unlawful juju	1	1	—	1
Keeping place for the purpose of prostitution.	4	—	—	4
Idle and disorderly persons	6	1	3	3
Rogues and vagabonds	16	6	5	11
Carried forward	232	53	97	135

<i>Charge.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>	<i>Sentences of Imprisonment.</i>	<i>Fines or other judgments.</i>
Brought forward ...	232	53	97	135
<i>IV. Offences against the Person.</i>				
Murder	3	4	1	2
Manslaughter	4	1	4	—
Attempted murder	3	—	3	—
Attempted suicide	1	—	—	1
Wounding	11	2	9	2
Setting man trap	1	—	—	1
Reckless and negligent acts...	5	2	—	5
Assault	56	13	48	8
Assault occasioning harm ...	43	23	31	12
Serious assault	3	4	—	3
Rape	1	3	1	—
Indecent assault	—	5	—	—
Abduction	1	2	1	—
Deprivation of liberty ...	5	26	5	—
Compelling acts by intimidation.	1	—	—	1
Defamation of character ...	1	—	—	1
Publication of defamatory matter.	—	1	—	—
<i>V. Offences relating to Property.</i>				
Stealing	93	11	85	8
Stealing cattle	22	13	21	1
Stealing from person ...	1	—	1	—
Stealing by persons in public service.	1	—	1	—
Stealing by clerks and servants	27	3	21	6
Killing animals with intent to steal.	1	—	1	—
Robbery	10	4	9	1
Demanding property with menaces.	3	2	3	—
Breaking and entering ...	10	4	10	—
Burglary	11	2	11	—
Obtaining goods by false pretences.	6	—	4	2
Cheating	1	—	—	1
Pretending to exercise witchcraft for reward.	2	1	2	—
Receiving stolen property ...	10	2	10	—
Being in possession of stolen property.	14	29	14	—
Unlawful using animals or vehicles.	1	—	—	1
Arson	—	3	—	—
Injuring animals	4	1	2	2
Malicious injuries to property	4	3	1	3
Taking reward for recovery of stolen property.	1	—	1	—
Carried forward ...	593	217	397	196

<i>Charge.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>	<i>Sentences of Imprisonment.</i>	<i>Fines or other judgments.</i>
Brought forward ...	593	217	397	196
VI. <i>Offences relating to Coin.</i>				
Uttering counterfeit coin ...	2	1	2	—
Being in possession of counterfeit coin.	—	2	—	—
VII. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Cruelty to animals ...	3	—	1	2
Conspiracy to commit felony	1	—	1	—
Accessory after the fact of stealing.	4	1	4	—
Gambling ...	9	2	9	—
VIII. <i>Under the Nigerian Ordinances.</i>				
Arms Ordinance ...	12	2	1	11
Customs Ordinance (Smuggling).	293	10	51	242
Liquor Ordinance ...	12	2	5	7
Public Health Ordinance ...	55	12	1	54
Forestry Ordinance ...	108	12	—	108
Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance.	8	—	—	8
Motor Traffic Ordinance ...	20	2	—	20
Labour Ordinance ...	8	—	2	6
Building Lines Ordinance ...	1	—	—	1
Native Revenue Ordinance	25	6	1	24
Adulteration of Produce Ordinance.	1	1	—	1
Agriculture Ordinance ...	50	3	—	50
Boy Scout Ordinance ...	1	—	1	—
Drugs and Poisons Ordinance	1	2	—	1
Inter-Tribal Boundaries Settlement Ordinance.	16	—	—	16
Totals ...	1,223	275	476	747

124. Punishments of juvenile offenders by whipping ordered in the Magistrates' Courts of the Province in 1937 and 1938 were as follows:—

	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Kumba.</i>	<i>Mamfe.</i>	<i>Bamenda.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1937 ...	1	—	1	—	2
1938 ...	2	4	4	—	10

Female offenders are not punishable by whipping.

125. The following table gives comparative figures of convictions under the various Ordinances for the five years 1934-1938:—

Persons convicted under	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Criminal Code</i>	525	554	601	498	612
<i>Customs Ordinance</i>	210	480	515	340	293
<i>Liquor Ordinance</i>	63	1	18	8	12
<i>Forestry Ordinance</i>	61	51	48	53	108
Other Ordinances	89	116	50	159	198
Totals	948	1,202	1,232	1,058	1,223

NORTHERN AREAS.

126. Only one case from Northern Mandated Territory was heard in a Court of the Protectorate during the year. This was a charge of possessing and uttering counterfeit coin, preferred against an inhabitant of the Adamawa Districts; the accused was tried and convicted in the High Court and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of £15.

Native Courts.

127. Native Courts are established under the Native Courts Ordinance of 1933 by Warrant under the hand of the Resident, subject to confirmation by the Chief Commissioner, and are of four grades, the jurisdictions of which were described in the 1936 Report (paragraphs 140-2).

128. Legislation enacted in 1938 (Order in Council No. 22) empowered all Native Courts to enforce the provisions of the Waterworks Ordinance (Cap. 63 of the Laws of Nigeria).

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

129. Four new Courts of first instance have been established in the course of the year. They are as follows:—

Mamfe Division:

- Keaka Clan Court Grade " D " (limited).
- Obang Clan Court Grade " D " (limited).
- Ekwe Clan Court Grade " D " (limited).

Bamenda Division:

- Misaje Native Court Grade " D " (limited).

The three new courts in the Mamfe Division are those of the Kembong Native Administration, mentioned at paragraph 45 above. The area controlled by the latter was formerly that of the jurisdiction of a single " Kembong Native Court " which has been replaced by the three Clan Courts; appeal lies from these to the newly constituted Kembong Appeal Court. The Misaje Court in the Bamenda Division has jurisdiction over the area controlled by the Misaje Group Council, a federation of 12 villages which have been allowed to secede from the Mbembe and Mbwat areas.

130. The Victoria Divisional Appeal Court has remained in abeyance during the year: it was constituted before the re-organisation which created the three separate Native Administrations—Victoria District, Bakweri and Balong—and in its present circumstances cannot function as an Appeal Court for the whole Division. When the Victoria District has been decentralised its components may desire to share a local appeal court and the existing court could then be reconstituted accordingly; otherwise it may be abolished as serving no useful purpose. It may be noted that while the Balong Native Administration has set up an Appeal Court the Bakweri still prefer the method of review by the District Officer.

131. The distribution of the Native Courts is as follows:—

		<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Kumba.</i>	<i>Mamfe.</i>	<i>Bamenda.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Grade " B " Limited	...	1*	—	1†	—	2
" " C " "	...	1	2‡	—	—	3
" " D " "	...	10	20§	25§	30	85
Totals	... ..	12	22	26	30	90

* Victoria Divisional Appeal Court in abeyance throughout the year.

† Court of Appeal without original jurisdiction.

‡ Including one Court of Appeal without original jurisdiction.

§ Including Courts of Appeal without original jurisdiction.

132. The work of the native courts has on the whole been satisfactory, and the disadvantages of large memberships in the backward areas have been offset by the popular confidence derived from their representative character. This condition has yet to be realised in certain areas which still await reorganisation: an interesting example of the results of the process is to be found in the Esimbi (cf. paragraphs 61-5 above) who when they were included in the jurisdiction of the Wum Native Court made almost no use of it, whereas their own Clan Court has averaged nearly 50 cases a year since its institution. Proposals for judicial decentralisation in the large Fungom Area were approved in 1938; these involve the creation of four Native Courts of " D " Grade (limited) and a central appeal court, in place of the single court which now has jurisdiction over the whole area. They will be opened as soon as an Administrative Officer is available to inaugurate them.

133. The following is a comparative table of criminal and civil cases tried by the Native Courts of the Province for the past five years:—

		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Criminal	...	2,180	2,762	3,347	3,639	3,538
Civil	...	5,132	6,599	9,697	10,694	10,388
Totals	...	7,312	9,361	13,044	14,333	13,926

Of the criminal cases 16.7 per cent. went forward on appeal or review, and in 7.2 per cent. of them judgments were modified or annulled in consequence; the corresponding figures for civil cases were 10.1 per cent. and 3.5 per cent. respectively.

134. There were no cases of formal appeal to District Officers from judgments of Native Courts of first instance during the year, but the alternative machinery of administrative review was extensively used, as the following tables indicate:—

(a) *Criminal Cases.*

<i>Total reviews.</i>	<i>Sentences confirmed.</i>	<i>Retrial.</i>	<i>Sentences modified.</i>	<i>Sentences annulled.</i>	<i>Transferred to other courts.</i>	<i>Parties absent.</i>
548	235	62	114	117	15	9

(b) *Civil Cases.*

<i>Total reviews.</i>	<i>Judgments confirmed.</i>	<i>Retrial ordered.</i>	<i>Judgments modified.</i>	<i>Judgments annulled.</i>	<i>Transferred to other courts.</i>	<i>Parties absent.</i>
722	313	146	110	94	7	67

135. Appeals to the Native Courts of appeal were as follows:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Court.</i>	<i>Appeals.</i>	<i>Judgment.</i>		<i>Parties absent.</i>
			<i>Upheld.</i>	<i>Modified or annulled.</i>	
Victoria...	Victorial Divisional	(in abeyance)	—	—	—
„ ...	Balong	22	10	12	—
Kumba ...	Kumba Western	30	13	17	—
„ ...	Bakossi	101	46	55	—
Mamfe ...	Mamfe Divisional	136	58	77	1
„ ...	Banyang	31	3	28	—
„ ...	Kembong (9 months)	31	11	19	1
Bamenda	Bafut	12	6	6	—
	Totals	363	147	214	2

The judgments of the Native Courts of first instance were upheld in 40½ per cent. of the cases heard: the proportion of appellate judgments from which appeal or application for review was made to District Officer or Resident was small, and in the majority of these the Native Appeal Court's decision was upheld.

136. The following tables provide an analysis of the work of the Native Courts of the Province:—

	Summary of Criminal Cases.											Summary of Numbers of Persons Charged.			
	Wounding and Assault.	Robbery, Stealing, Burglary, etc.	Theft of Livestock or Farm Produce.	Offences against morality other than adultery.	Malicious injury to Property.	Abuse of Office, Extortion, etc.	Offences against the Peace.	Offences against the Native Revenue Ordinance.	Offences against the Forced Labour Ordinance—refusal of Labour for Commercial services.	Other Offences.	Total Criminal Cases.	Total Convictions.	Total Acquittals.	Transfers to other Courts.	Total Persons Charged.
<i>Courts and Grades (original jurisdiction).</i>															
Victoria Division.	153	66	31	9	7	—	14	101	46	180	607	561	292	—	853
1 "C" (Limited)															
*10 "D" (Limited)															
Kumba Division.	152	64	63	32	8	—	36	74	80	809	1,318	767	612	4	1,383
1 "C" (Limited)															
19 "D" (Limited)															
Manfe Division.	134	26	24	—	2	—	2	4	—	365	557	309	275	8	592
†25 "D" (Limited)															
Bamenda Division.	273	118	138	28	62	3	23	48	—	232	925	864	342	8	1,214
30 "D" (Limited)															
Totals	712	274	256	69	79	3	75	227	126	1,586	3,407	2,501	1,521	20	4,042

* Including 4 without criminal jurisdiction.

†

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<i>Courts.</i>	<i>Summary of Civil Cases.</i>							<i>Total Cases.</i>		<i>Punishments.</i>					
	<i>Marimonial, including Guardianship of Children.</i>	<i>Debts and other Contracts.</i>	<i>Land and Trespass.</i>	<i>Administration of Estates.</i>	<i>Other Cases.</i>	<i>Total Civil Cases.</i>	<i>Adultery.</i>	<i>Total Civil, Criminal and Adultery Cases.</i>	<i>Percentage of Cases in which judgment was modified on Review.</i>	<i>Judgment Summonses.</i>	<i>Imprisonment (none exceeding 6 months).</i>	<i>Fines (all under £20).</i>	<i>Whipping.</i>	<i>Other Punishments.</i>	<i>Total Punishments.</i>
<i>Victoria Division</i> ...	466	953	31	7	227	1,684	108	2,399	1·3	386	61	407	—	95	563
<i>Kumba Division</i> ...	807	1,302	24	5	488	2,626	96	4,040	2·83	420	110	656	1	—	767
<i>Mamfe Division</i> ...	1,539	1,212	132	39	340	3,262	15	3,834	2·41	771	8	279	—	22	309
<i>Bamenda Division</i> ...	1,285	743	244	9	296	2,577	151	3,653	3·14	920	219	483	2	160	864
<i>Totals</i> ...	4,097	4,210	431	60	1,351	10,149	370	13,926	1·52	2,497	398	1,825	3*	277	2,503†

* All adult males; no juveniles were punished by whipping. Female offenders are not punishable by whipping.

† Punishments exceed convictions by two, being additional sentences imposed for escape from detention.

Area.	Courts and Grades. (Original Jurisdiction.)	Summary of Criminal Cases.										Summary of Numbers of Persons Charged.						
		Homicide.	Wounding and Assault.	Robbery, Stealing, Burglary, etc.	Theft of Livestock or Farm Produce.	Abuse of Office, Extortion, etc.	Offences against the Peace.	Offences against Native Revenue Ordinance.	Offences against Rules or Orders of a Native Authority.	Other Offences.	Total Criminal Cases, excluding Adultery.	Total Convictions.	Total Acquittals.	Transfers to other Courts.	Total Persons Charged.			
Kentu Area ...	3 "D" (Limited).	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	22	33	1	—	34
Adamawa Districts	4 "B" (Limited). 6 "C" (Limited). 5 "D" (Limited).	—	480	444	150	20	222	42	52	230	1,640	—	230	1,640	1,152	592	—	1,744
Dikwa Division ...	(Limited). 1 "A" 1 "A" (Limited). 3 "B" (Limited). 1 "C" (Limited). 1 "D" (Limited).	11*	181	294	39	—	4	10	49	411	999	—	411	999	936	192	—	1,128
Totals ...		11	671	738	190	20	226	52	103	650	2,661	—	2,121	785	—	2,906		

* 11 cases of manslaughter.

Court.	Summary of Civil Cases.						Total Cases.		Punishments.								
	Matrimonial, including Guardianship of Children	Debts and other Contracts.	Land and Trespass.	Administration of Estates.	Other Cases.	Total Civil Cases.	Adultery.	Total Civil, Criminal and Adultery Cases.	Percentage of Cases in which judgment was modified on Review.	Capital Punishments.	Imprisonment.			Fines.*	Whipping.	Other Punishments.	Total Punishments.
Kentu Area ...	65	28	3	—	9	105	7	134	1.49	—	—	—	4	29	—	—	33
Adamawa Districts ...	828	660	36	169	505	2,198	32	3,870	2.89	—	5	15	398	695	39†	—	1,152
Dikwa Division ...	352	403	66	—	525	1,346	7	2,352	0.3	—	66	36	106	608	7‡	—	823
Totals ...	1,245	1,091	105	169	1,039	3,649	46	6,356	1.9	—	71	51	508	1,332	46	—	2,008

* All less than £20.

† Includes 4 juveniles.

‡ No juveniles were whipped. Female offenders are not punishable by whipping.

NORTHERN AREAS.

137. The numbers of cases tried by Native Courts in the Northern Areas for the past five years are as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Criminal</i> (including adultery).	2,041	2,433	3,591	3,606	2,707
<i>Civil</i>	3,209	3,934	4,185	3,469	3,649
Totals ...	<u>5,250</u>	<u>6,367</u>	<u>7,776</u>	<u>7,075</u>	<u>6,356</u>

Details of the work of the Courts in the several areas during the year under report are given in the table appended below. It will be observed that out of a total of 2,008 punishments imposed there were only 46 whippings and that only four of these were inflicted on juveniles.

KENTU AREA.

138. The Kentu Area is served by three Native Courts of " D " (Limited) Grade belonging to the three federal Native Administrations, Tigon, Ngoro and Kentu. Their membership is representative of the communities included in their respective jurisdictions; appeal lies to the District Officer, who also scrutinises the Court records each month and so is able to initiate the review of any case in which the judgment appears unsatisfactory. Sentences of imprisonment are served at Wukari, the Divisional Headquarters, where all prisoners are seen by the District Officer as soon as possible after arrival; a copy of the record of the case is attached to the Native Court's Warrant of Commitment, and information is thus available for an immediate review. Only four such sentences were pronounced by these Native Courts during the year, and one of these was quashed. The work of the Courts has on the whole been satisfactory: no formal appeals were lodged and only two judgments, one criminal and one civil, were modified on review.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

139. In the Southern Districts two new Courts have been created as part of the Chamba reorganisation: one of these is at Jada, the federal headquarters, and has appellate and original (" B " Limited) jurisdiction over the whole area; the other, at Tsugu (formerly within the jurisdiction of the Alkalin Toungo), is Grade " D " (Limited). The new Chamba District is thus served by six courts—four (one at Binyeri in non-mandated territory) of Grade " D " (Limited) (each consisting of the local Chamba Chief with his Council, the superior court formed by the Fulani President and the four Chamba Chiefs, and an Alkali's Court of Grade " C " (Limited) for all Moslem cases. Appeal from the last of these is to the Court of the Chief Alkali direct, while from the Federal Court's jurisdiction, both original and appellate, it lies to the Court of the Lamido Adamawa.

140. New courts have also been inaugurated in the Mandara District at Bazza for the Ka-Mokolo Kindred Group and near Duhu for the North-eastern Marghi federation. These are the first of the local pagan courts in the Northern Mandated Districts to be created under the reorganisation which was approved, for gradual fulfilment, in 1936; their initial success has been remarkable and they had by the end of the year heard 360 cases with only three appeals from their decisions.

141. The Ka-Mokolo Court serves a single large group of traditionally associated Hiji kindreds and is formed by the chiefs and elders of the numerous sub-villages under the presidency of their "divine king", whose sacred residence near the summit of the Ngolo Mountain is the historical focus of an extensive area peopled by settlers from the inner ring of stone-built wards which cling to the precipitous sides of the central massif. The North-eastern Marghi Court is composed of representatives from the several mutually independent kindred groups which occupy the north-western part of the District, adjacent to the non-mandated region of the "North-western Marghi" who have combined to form a similar organisation. The Presidency in this case rotates amongst the Chiefs of the component kindred groups and the Court-house has been placed near a central market to which the people of the whole region resort.

142. Pending the creation of local courts for the remaining pagan areas of the Northern Mandated Districts these are regularly toured by the Alkalai, who sit at convenient centres with representatives of the village councils as assessors: in this work they act as trained judges administering local law and custom and natural justice rather than as interpreters of the Moslem Shari'a.

143. Appeal from these Courts lies to the Northern Area Court at Mubi, which has jurisdiction over the six northern Districts of the Adamawa Emirate, including Mandara, Maiha, Mubi and Uba Districts. As a court of original jurisdiction its powers are of Grade "B" (Limited), with appeal in Moslem cases to the Chief Alkali at Yola and in others to the Lamido; appeal from its appellate jurisdiction lies to the Lamido. Its membership includes the Fulani District Headmen, an Alkali and the "divine king" of the neighbouring non-mandated chiefdom of Kilba.

DIKWA DIVISION.

144. There has been no change in the organisation of the Native Courts in the Dikwa Emirate but minor improvements in procedure have been effected in order to expedite the determination of cases. The work of all Courts has been satisfactory during the year.

145. All cases are subject to review: those of the District Courts are reviewed by the Chief Alkali, and those of the Emir's and Chief Alkali's Courts by an Administrative Officer; moreover on committal each prisoner comes before an Administrative Officer and is thus able to ask for a special review. Such special reviews were effected in eight out of 999 criminal cases and in 14 out of 1,353 civil cases during the year; in five of the former and two of the latter the original judgment was modified in consequence.

X.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

(i) Police.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

146. The authorised establishment of the Provincial Police at the end of the year was 136, one less than in 1937 owing to the withdrawal of the African Pay and Quartermaster on the 1st April when the stores of the whole Nigeria Police Force were centralised at Lagos. The detachment was temporarily strengthened in September by the posting of a second European Officer to the Province for duty at Tiko. The numbers and dispositions recorded in the 1937 Report were otherwise unchanged in 1938. Of the 135 African members of the detachment 119 were natives of Mandated Territory, the remainder being natives of Nigeria. Discipline was well maintained and relations with the public were excellent.

147. Apart from the work of the Preventive Service, described in Chapter VII above, 1,417 cases were investigated by the Police as against 954 in 1937, the increase of nearly 50 per cent. being in part due to the considerable influx of adults into the Victoria Division attracted by the prospect of employment on the Plantations.

148. Of the cases brought before the Courts four related to illicit distilling and seven to counterfeit coin; the former number was the same as that for 1937, but the latter shows an increase of 75 per cent. There was no evidence that any of the actual counterfeiting was done in the Cameroons, and in two cases it was proved that the large quantities of coin found had been imported from Nigeria. In December 145 forged West African Currency Board notes (£1) and a number of counterfeit coins were received in a shipment from a London bank; the matter is under investigation by the Currency Board at Lagos.

NORTHERN AREAS.

149. In the Northern Areas, as in the rural districts of the Cameroons Province, almost the whole of the local police work is done by the representatives of the communities concerned,

whether chiefs and their personal or traditional agents or young men deputed *ad hoc* by the family heads in council to summon peace-breakers and, if necessary, to execute the decisions of the native courts. Wherever possible full use is made of the indigenous chain of responsibility, by which the householder answers for the members of his family to the head of the kindred or hamlet, and the latter in his turn to the leaders of the kindred group or village area, who are linked to the Emir through the District Headman or regional council.

150. Uniformed Native Administration police serve in Adamawa and Dikwa to strengthen links in the chain that are locally or temporarily defective—e.g., in large market towns or where dissension or the continued presence of recalcitrant offenders has disorganised the domestic machinery for maintaining law and order. They also provide guards for prisoners and specie in transit, act as officers of the Native Courts and escort District Headmen on tour. The Adamawa force was in the first instance a direct continuation of the Emir's own body-guard ("dogarai"), recruited mainly from amongst his home-born slaves, and as such inherited a fine tradition of loyalty and trustworthiness, being well qualified for the work of messengers and personal escorts but not for that of civil police. In 1929 a new corps, known as "yan-doka," was raised to supplement the deficiencies of the "dogarai"; this consisted of men selected for intelligence as well as character, many of whom had a long record of service with the Government police or military forces; its members are trained and disciplined in the same manner as Government police and receive instruction in criminal investigation. Their establishment has been increased as they have proved their worth, and they are gradually superseding the older force: in the Mandated Districts they are posted to one or two important centres such as Mubi and are also available for special duty as occasion requires. A similar corps, known as "harisin," was inaugurated in the Dikwa Emirate in the year under report, to supplement the "askar" force which approximates to the Adamawa "dogarai" and is derived from the frontier guard of Rabeh's regime. There are no Native Administration police in the Kentu Area.

151. Government police (armed) were employed solely on patrol or escort duty in the Adamawa Districts and Dikwa in 1938, and none were used in the Kentu Area. In southern Adamawa a patrol of 30 men was required to restore order after the disturbance noted at paragraph 80 above; in the Northern Districts the normal detachment of 20 based on Mubi was maintained throughout the year, to provide escorts for Administrative Officers on tour. Armed force was used by such an escort on only one occasion, in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 84, when a constable shot and killed a dangerous

criminal who had murderously attacked him in an effort to avoid arrest. In the Dikwa Emirate a similar detachment was maintained in the "unsettled" Gwoza District attached to the Administrative Officer touring there: no occasion requiring the use of armed force by the police in this area arose during the year under report.

(ii) Prisons.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

152. There are four Government prisons in the Cameroons Province, one at each Divisional headquarters. At Kumba, where there is also a lunatic asylum with room for six inmates, only those prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months are accommodated; in the other three the limit is two years, longer sentences being served in one or other of the Nigerian penitentiaries. The prison population averages for the past five years are as follows:—

<i>Prison</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
Buea ...	106·66	113·10	98·10	86·06	85·61
Kumba ...	136·02	71·06	58·18	56·89	57·36
Mamfe ...	91·85	54·88	54·19	40·59	57·12
Bamenda ...	139·39	104·99	157·22	175·96	149·35
Totals ...	473·92	344·03	367·69	359·50	349·44

153. The prisons are inspected regularly by Government Medical Officers and Visiting Committees which are appointed afresh each year and include in their membership a number of non-officials, mostly missionaries.

154. The medical statistics for 1938 are as follows:—

<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Daily average.</i>	<i>Number of prisoners excused hard labour on grounds of ill-health.</i>	<i>Removed to hospital.</i>	<i>Removed to infectious diseases hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Death rate per 1,000.</i>
Buea ...	85·61	49	—	—	—	—
Kumba ...	57·36	20	13	1	1	17·45
Mamfe ...	57·12	52	44	—	*	—
Bamenda ...	149·35	82	117	3	20	133·91
Total ...	349·44	203	174	4	21	60·9
Totals 1937	359·51	243	107	81	21	58·41
Totals 1936	367·69	233	90	88	8	21·76

* Excludes two men executed after conviction on charge of murder.

The single death in the Kumba prison was due to cerebral haemorrhage induced by syphilis. The health records for the year are relatively good, except that of Bamenda Prison which was adversely affected by a virulent epidemic of dysentery in several districts of the Division, including Ngemba, where the administrative headquarters and the prison are situated. Sixteen of the 20 deaths recorded here were caused directly or indirectly by this disease; of the other four, two were due to enteritis, one to peritonitis and one to a thrombus in the heart. In connection with the epidemic the Medical Officer of Health visited Bamenda in June and inspected and condemned the prison buildings; arrangements are being made to expedite the reconstruction which was started in 1937.

155. All prisons in the Province conform, as far as is practicable, with the standards required by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

NORTHERN AREAS

156. There are no Government prisons in the Northern Areas, these being served, so far as the Courts of the Protectorate are concerned, by the Provincial lock-ups and, for sentences exceeding three months, the gaols at Jos and Lokoja.

157. Persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment by the Native Courts of the Kentu Area are accommodated at Wukari, the divisional headquarters, in non-mandated territory. In the Mandated Districts of Adamawa there are Native Administration lock-ups at Mayo Daga (Gashaka District), Jada (Chamba District) and Mubi (Northern Districts) for prisoners whose sentences do not exceed three months; longer terms are served in the Native Administration's central gaol at Yola (in non-mandated territory) or in the annex at Jimeta near by. The latter is reserved for first offenders and good conduct men and has now a pipe-borne water supply; the central gaol was considerably extended and improved in the course of the year. The Dikwa Native Administration maintains a central gaol at headquarters and lock-ups at Gwoza, Ashigashiya and Bama: discipline improved during the year and no punishable prison offences were recorded.

158. Statistics for Native Administration prisoners committed by courts in the Northern Mandated Areas are as follows:—

	<i>Daily average under Detention.</i>	<i>Daily Sick Rate.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Kentu Area	0·75*	—	—
Adamawa Districts	52·08	0·95	—
Dikwa Emirate Division	127	5·4	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	179·83	6·35	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Three sentences of three months each.

XIII.—SOCIAL, MORAL AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

163. Little alteration is perceptible from one year to another in the general conditions of life in the Territory as a whole. The indigenous societies are normally stable and conservative so long as the pressure of external influences does not rise above a certain intensity, and a well balanced and contented community has a remarkable capacity for maintaining its essential habits and standards, though it may toy eclectically with some of the material novelties presented to it. Yet gradual change is inevitable and, in the Mandated Territory, its agents fall into three categories: first, those internal movements which from time to time arise from some new and apparently spontaneous combination of existing factors; second, the deliberate efforts of Government and the Missions to improve the condition of Native society without disturbing the continuity of its tradition; third, the impact of alien cultures, European or African, either by direct contact or through intermediaries.

164. In the first category may be placed the "Tuba" movement which was first reported from Kentu in 1937; in 1938 an analogous cult, perhaps an offshoot of "Tuba," arose amongst the Mambilla of southern Adamawa and Bamenda under the name of "Makka," which suggests that like so many mysteries it claimed Arabia as its source. Its main expression was an ecstatic dance which might continue for three days on end and its objects, so far as they could be ascertained, were to purge the land of witches, increase its fruitfulness, cure all ills and even raise the dead. The organisations controlling the cult were to some extent opposed to the recognised village authorities, and its general effect was disturbing and undesirable: by the end of the year, however, "Makka" was on the wane, discouraged by the more responsible elements in the population and discredited by its failure to confer the benefits which it had promised.

165. The influence of Government and the Missions is exerted to raise existing standards, mainly in the fields of political responsibility, hygiene, agriculture, education and morality, by gradual process of persuasion. Occasionally a long period of latent development culminates in a sudden flowering like that of the Kembong Native Administration mentioned at paragraph 45 above, where a definite step is taken at a time when the people are ripe for it; elsewhere the trained eye may discern symptoms of progress over relatively short periods but these often consist in a change of "atmosphere" not easily to be reduced to concrete terms. For a proper appreciation of the effects of such influences it is necessary to compare present conditions with those prevailing ten years ago in areas in which other alien impacts can be largely discounted; if the reckoning

be extended over as much as a single generation in Northern Adamawa, for example, the remarkable progress of the people between 1913 and 1938 is at once apparent.

166. The third category is a wide one and includes such diverse effects as the adoption of Fulani dress and speech (as a second language) by the Mambilla and Tikar of Mbaw in Bamenda and the fashion for Sunday dances after the European style in the Mamfe Division. The former development is of long standing and may have started in the period of Fulani domination late in the XIXth Century, continuing with the advent of traders from Yola who settled on the Bansa kola route and with an influx of Fulani cattle about 1917. The phenomenon noted in the Mamfe Division is recent and interesting, for there are no plantations in the area, and the idea must have chimed well with the popular fancy to have spread as it has done. It is associated with the beginnings of a feminist movement: women are demanding greater independence of action, freedom to choose their husbands and more generous treatment after marriage, failing which they are ready to seek more amenable partners. This means that the husband's expenses are increased by the cost of dresses and of the weekly visit to the village dance hall; fathers, moreover, are asking heavier dowries to cement such orthodox marriages as are contracted and are raising the penalties payable by youths who elope with their daughters after wooing them with gifts of fine clothes.

167. As was noted in last year's Report, the southern part of the Cameroons Province is much exposed to European influence, the immediate result of which is to stress the importance of the individual as against the group, a tendency which is also promoted by the presence of "stranger natives"* in numbers larger than the local communities can digest yet lacking communal organisations of their own. The development of representative Native Administrations in this region should help to redress the balance before it is too late.

168. As one goes northwards such forces weaken, and at the level of Bamenda, Kentu and Mambilla they hardly affect the immemorial cycle of village life, in which behaviour is governed from the cradle to the grave by public opinion crystallized in custom and interpreted by the patriarchs of the local councils. Such communities are almost self-sufficient, but for the need to export produce equivalent to their share (payable as General Tax) in the cost of the administrative and social services; apart from this necessary minimum of cash-crops their agriculture is in the main devoted to the direct supply of domestic requirements. "*O fortunatos mimium sua si bona norint Agricolas . . .*" —for all the narrowness of its material experience their life is at

* cf. Chapter XIX.

least as vigorous and happy as that of the more advanced communities which have begun to taste the " blessings of civilisation ":

169. North of the Mambilla Highlands the influence of the Moslem Fulani is strong and has coloured the social patterns of many diverse pagan groups, such as the Chamba in the southern and the Marghi in the northern districts of Adamawa, without destroying their essential structure. The outstanding character of the Moslem way of life in the rural areas of Adamawa is its relative freedom from local idiosyncrasy and faction. It lacks the emotional outlets provided by the closely knit socio-religious organisation of the typical pagan community with its recurrent festivals of beer-drinking and dancing, its aptitude to violence and its parochial suspicion of the " foreigner " from the next village or group; but to the individual who has exchanged this environment for that of a farmstead in the plains, the quietude of his Moslem neighbours and the unquestioned assurance with which they can move and sojourn throughout the length and the breadth of the Emirate are necessarily impressive. By adopting their religion, dress and language he is made free of their world, whereas formerly a dozen details proclaimed him as a member of some strictly localised community, for in the northern Mandated Districts almost every pagan village has its special dialect, coiffure, ornaments and inhibitions.

170. It should be noted that for many generations before the " Jihad " which gave them political mastery the Fulani herdsmen were living amongst the agricultural peoples of Northern Adamawa on terms of friendly co-operation with them. During the nineteenth century their relations were embittered wherever the Jihad was actively prosecuted but this was neither continuous nor universal and even at its height many " Fulani " villages were founded by pagan kindreds whose chiefs freely embraced Islam and were commissioned by the Lamido as local governors. Moreover in the districts of Zummo, Holma and Maiha the Fulani régime was accepted almost without opposition, its local representatives intermarrying with the pagan leaders and so achieving the coalescence of the two elements. Under German rule the Jihad may be said to have continued in certain districts inasmuch as the hill pagans were treated by the administration as dangerous persons and the Fulani were supported in maintaining their domination by force of arms; only when the Mandate had ended this policy did the old attitude of mutual tolerance begin to re-establish itself and the forces of peaceful assimilation regain free play.

171. The position to-day is that outside the hills a common culture is in process of evolution: the pagan organisations now

enlisted in the service of local government should on their practical merits outlast the magico-religious sanctions by which they are still sustained, and "Native Administration" may eventually devolve on regional councils representing all the communities of their areas without regard to original status as "Fulani" or "pagan". In the hills a conservative minority will for long continue to inhabit the ancient sites and preserve the elaborate culture of its ancestors but will exercise a steadily diminishing influence on its Fulani-speaking cousins in the plains.

172. The Northern Districts of Adamawa are traversed by several trade routes connecting Bornu and Dikwa with Yola and Garua; two of these converge at Mubi, where they are joined by a route from Marua, and this is the turning point for the camels and pack-oxen which bring the natron and black salt from the north, for they are unable to negotiate the rocky country which lies to the south of the Chad-Benue watershed. Their loads are accordingly transferred to donkeys and so proceed to the Benue ports and beyond, the natron being in demand wherever cattle are kept and natural salt licks are lacking. From the ports the donkeys return with kola nuts and imported salt and cottons, which at Mubi are received by the Bornu caravans and so continue their northward journey. Much of the merchandise in both directions is sold, however, at the numerous local markets which exist at almost all the stage points on these routes, and a considerable portion goes eastwards towards Marua in exchange for the livestock which comes to Mubi Market from territory under French Mandate. In addition to the through traffic mentioned these routes carry in the dry season a large tonnage of groundnuts on their way to the Benue ports and a smaller but by no means negligible quantity of locally spun and woven cotten garments which still compete successfully with imported fabrics in the rural areas of Adamawa.

173. Much of the carrying trade is in the hands of natives of Bornu, and in consequence old established Kanuri settlements exist in most of the market towns of northern Adamawa. The local Fulani and pagans are, however, taking an increasing share in the business, and each dry season parties are formed to go either northwards to buy natron or rock salt or to the far south for kolas. Moreover the farmer who takes his groundnuts to one of the ports usually invests a part of the proceeds in trade goods which appreciate in value with every stage of his homeward journey.

174. The export of cattle from Adamawa to Hausaland is an old established trade; under present conditions the cattle come mainly from territory under French Mandate to the North Adamawa markets where they are sold to buyers from Kano:

of recent years peppers and hides have augmented the volume of overland trade with the West and camel caravans come annually from Hadejia to Michika, the principal market of the Hiji hill pagans. This western traffic has fostered the maintenance of flourishing Hausa wards in the market towns, founded in some cases by refugees who were welcomed by the Lamido and his chiefs and in others by pilgrims who sojourned on their way to or from Mecca and decided to go no further. The typical town on these trade routes in Northern Adamawa thus comprises four elements—true Fulani (Fulbe), Kanuri, Hausa and “Fulfulbe”, the last being descendants of slaves or local pagans who embraced Islam and became “Fulani” by adoption. The unconverted pagans associated with such centres reside in their own hamlets, adjacent to but distinct from the Moslem community.

175. Dikwa's overland traffic is more limited: much of its area is occupied by semi-nomadic Shuwa Arabs whose principal interest is in their flocks and herds, while in the south, apart from the densely inhabited Gwoza Hills, Kanuri, Gamerghu and Marghi zones grade insensibly into each other and most of the population is dispersed in small and widely separated farm hamlets which reflect the scantiness of the dry season water supply in these extensive plains. Direct trade relations are mainly with the Adamawa Districts through the salt and natron traffic, but there is also a considerable export of cattle, sheep, hides and skins westwards towards Kano, most of which is transacted by Kanuri middlemen.

Post Office Savings Banks.

176. There are six Savings Banks in the Cameroons Province, at Victoria, Tiko, Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda respectively. Their accounts at the 31st December showed 514 depositors with a total of £3,240 standing to their credit.

177. No Savings Banks at present exist in the Northern Areas, but a few of the inhabitants probably make use of the facilities available at Yola and Maiduguri.

Slavery.

178. No cases of slavery came to light in Mandated Territory during 1938, except in the Kala Balge District of Dikwa Emirate, which is cut off by floods for many months of the year. As a result of stringent investigations six girls and one boy, of ages between six and ten years, were rescued from slave-dealers, four of whom were arrested. These children had been enslaved near the frontier and their captors had hoped to obscure their origin by moving them frequently from place to place in the two territories, and to be able thus to dispose of them at leisure. One of the girls was speedily restored to her

home in the Gwoza hills, and inquiries as to the parentage of the other children were still being prosecuted at the end of the year, in close co-operation with the French Administration.

XIV.—LABOUR.

General.

179. The Mandated Territory has as yet no labour problems outside the two southern Divisions of the Cameroons Province, where the Plantations are situated. Elsewhere the population consists almost entirely of peasants and craftsmen, who are assisted for the most part only by their own families, friends or relatives, while the heaviest tasks of the farmer's year are accomplished by means of communal co-operation amongst neighbours and fellow clansmen.

180. In the cocoa-growing areas of the Cameroons Province, however, a considerable number of persons is employed by the more affluent of the native planters; their conditions of service are regulated by tradition and the wishes of the parties concerned, and the level of their remuneration, whether in cash or kind, is determined by that prevailing on the European plantations, with which the native employer must compete. It is rare for the latter to keep more than two or three paid helpers, and these either reside in his compound or have houses of their own near by.

181. In the northern districts of Adamawa a limited and intermittent supply of casual labour is available for employment by individual natives or the Administration, drawn mainly from three classes:—

(a) Local youths from the hill villages who go abroad in the dry season to "see the world" and in the intervals of petty trading earn money on road work or as carriers;

(b) Baghirmi, Kalamafi, Sara and Banana from the region of the Shari who regularly visit the Cameroons and Nigeria in the dry season to supplement their domestic income by similar means and also work as builders and thatchers;

(c) Matakam and other pagans from the barren hillsides of the Mokolo region in the Cameroons under French Mandate adjacent to the Mandara and Gwoza Districts. These come down in wet seasons following bad harvests in their own country and work for the more prosperous farmers of northern Adamawa for their keep and a very low wage. Their custom is for each to stay only long enough to raise the price of a load of grain: this accomplished he makes his purchase at the cheapest market within

reach and returns home with it at once. If this supply is nearly consumed before the farming season is over he may make a second expedition to the British sphere for a further period of work, leaving wives and children to look after his own unfertile holding.

182. At the Thirty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Mr. Weaver was promised information as to minimum wages payable to unskilled labourers employed by the Administration, in comparison with the cost of living for such persons. Wages vary with the class of work performed; for example, carriers are paid at a higher rate than men in stationary employment near their homes, and the cost of living is higher for the former than for the latter. The following table shows the wages payable to unskilled labourers for a full day's (eight hours) local employment and the cost of living for bachelors who must find their own food and accommodation; the latter figures include such minor luxuries as salt, tobacco and kola nuts, and a minimum expenditure on clothes. The married man living in his own household would, of course, be by comparison considerably better off.

	<i>Daily.</i>	
	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Cost of living.</i>
	d.	d.
Victoria Division ...	8	4
Kumba ..	6	3
Mamfe ..	6	3·5
Bamenda ..	4·3*	2·5
Kentu Area ...	4†	2·5
Adamawa Districts ...	4	2
Dikwa Emirate ...	4	2

* 3·2d. is paid for a six hour day, allowing labourers to cultivate their own farms. 5d. is the rate paid by the Public Works Department to labourers employed on the construction of the Mamfe-Bamenda road.

† The only labourers employed by Government in this area are carriers at 6d. a day. The normal ratio of local rates to carrier rates in neighbouring districts is 2 : 3.

Plantation Labour.

183. The following table shows the numbers of labourers employed on the European plantations and timber concessions of the Victoria and Kumba Divisions over the past six years:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Victoria ...	6,958	8,490	11,769	14,036	15,230	19,299
Kumba ...	3,283	4,211	3,922	4,084	4,360	5,814
Totals ...	10,241	12,701	15,691	18,120	19,590	25,113

It will be seen that there has been a total increase of 28 per cent. from 1937 to 1938, consisting of 27 per cent. for Victoria and 33 per cent. from Kumba, and that the number of labourers employed in the former Division has nearly trebled since 1933.

184. Details of the local or racial derivation of the plantation labourers employed in 1938 are given in Appendix IV; their territorial categories may be summarised as follows for the past two years:—

	1937.	1938.	<i>Increase.</i>
			<i>Decrease.</i>
Cameroons under British Mandate ...	13,924	17,799	3,875 +
Cameroons under French Mandate ...	4,892	4,805	87 —
*Nigeria and other territories ...	774	2,509	1,735 +
Totals	19,590	25,113	5,523 +

* Nigeria heavily predominates in this item; "other territories" comprised only 62 men in 1937 and 79 in 1938.

There has been a marked increase in the number of Ibo from Nigeria employed on the plantations; this may in part reflect the trade recession which, for the reasons given at paragraph 111 above, has been less severely felt in the two southern Divisions of the Cameroons Province than in the Nigerian palm belt. These men are for the most part recruited by Efik contractors belonging to Calabar and are brought by canoe from Oron; the traffic appears to have certain undesirable features and is being studied by the Administration with a view to protecting the interests of these immigrants.

185. All the plantations were visited by Administrative Officers in the course of the year; details of their inspections are set forth at Appendix IV (D). Housing, sanitation and water supplies are subject to frequent examination by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Staff.

186. Eighty-nine accidents were reported, of which eight were fatal. Most of them were due to falling trees and some occurred on the light railways which provide communication within the plantations. In 35 cases compensation was awarded, the highest sum paid being £15 and the lowest 10s.; in only one case resulting in permanent disability was there no compensation, the labourer concerned having mounted a train without permission and being injured in alighting while it was in motion. The accident rate was 3.544 per mille of labourers employed, as against 3.727 in 1937, and there was an absolute decrease of three in the number of fatalities.

187. Further inquiries have been made during the year into the working of the system of credit notes ("trust books"), as to which Mr. Weaver requested further particulars at the 35th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission. There are two main factors involved—the lack of any direct means of securing continuity of labour, and the difficulty experienced by German firms in obtaining West African currency; there is also

the subsidiary consideration of the profits on retail sales to labourers. The worker who enters the service of a Plantation knowingly accepts its current arrangements in regard to the payment of wages, and these arrangements thus form part of his agreement with the employer. Wages are at daily rates, but in order to discourage employees from leaving without adequate notice it is customary to pay them monthly, usually some two weeks after the last day of the month in which the wages were earned. The "trust book" was instituted to meet demands for part payment before the normal date; in special circumstances this is occasionally obtainable in cash, but the general practice is to allow it only in the form of credit notes on the plantation's own store: if by pay-day an employee has received no previous credit it is usual to offer him a part of his full wages in credit and the balance in cash.

188. On the Likomba and Holtfoth plantations it is compulsory for employees to take part of their wages in credit notes, and inquiry amongst those of the latter concern indicates that out of an average wage of 6d. a day (exclusive of rations) 7s. a month, or nearly 50 per cent., is paid in this form. Under Section 10 of the Labour Ordinance, as amended by Section 2 of Ordinance No. 39 of 1938, on the assumption that "a special agreement is entered into by the parties," the firm is entitled to insist on payment in kind up to one-third of the total wages due, but the employee has a legal right to demand the remaining two-thirds in cash; the only means, therefore, by which the employer can attempt to secure the acceptance of more than one-third in kind would be refusal to re-engage a man who demanded his full quota in cash. That this is substantially the position is indicated by the Holtfoth manager's statement that 70 per cent. of his men are permanent employees; the majority of these probably worked on other plantations while they were saving money for bride price, and came to Holtfoth at a later stage when, having defrayed the initial expenses of marriage, they had little objection to being paid in goods of domestic utility.

189. Elsewhere the credit system is nominally optional but its acceptance is more or less strongly encouraged, and there is little doubt but that on many plantations men who regularly insisted on receiving their full wages in cash would be considered unsuitable for permanent employment. The proportion of credit varies greatly from one plantation to another; thus at the Kamerun Kautschuk Compagnie's estate only about 10 per cent. of all employees made use of the system, and among these only 5 per cent. of the wages due are taken in credit notes. On the Missellele estate of the West African Plantation Company, where acceptance of credit notes is also voluntary, it was found that in one gang all the men drawing 5d. a day had taken credit notes of 3s. each in the previous month, while those on 6d. had

taken 4s. notes, and that their custom was to form groups of some ten persons one of whom would each month be given the "trust tickets" issued to all his fellows; thus each member would in his turn enjoy the spending of 30s. or £2 in one month at the Plantation store. It may be remarked that similar forms of "mutual benefit association" are common throughout Nigeria and are still preferred amongst wage-earners to any system of individual savings such as was in fact proposed by the manager at Missellele, who was ready to open deposit accounts for his employees. Good use of the credit note has been made by the African Fruit Company as the medium for attendance bonuses; a labourer drawing cash wages at the rate of 5d. a day may earn a credit note for 2s. 2d. if he misses not more than one working day in the month; for attendance on all but two days his monthly bonus is 1s. 1d., while absence on more than two working days means that he is paid at the basic rate for the number of days on which he attended but draws no bonus.

190. In general the total wages of a plantation labourer may be assessed at 7d. a day; of this amount he receives on an average some 30 per cent. as value of rations, 20 per cent. in credit notes and 50 per cent. in cash. Credit is never granted in excess of the amount actually earned up to the date of issue, and a safeguard against a manager's deliberately encouraging his men to become indebted to him in order to retain their services indefinitely is provided by Regulation 20 of the Regulations under the Labour Ordinance; this reads as follows:—

"No claims by an employer against a labourer for or on account of advances made or goods supplied by the employer during the period of the contract of service between the employer and the labourer shall be enforceable in any court after the expiration of such contract."

191. It must be admitted, however, that the tendency to press employees to take part of their wages in credit on the employer's store is open to objection; on the other hand, the practice has been recognised and accepted by the labourers for many years, and there is nothing to compel a man to work for a firm whose conditions of service are repugnant to him. Moreover, inquiries in the course of the year have shown that, subject to minor fluctuations, the prices charged by plantation stores are those of the open market, so that the employer reaps no unfair advantage at the expense of the labourers who have to make a part of their purchases from him. It may be added that in many cases there is no other shop within reach, and, although independent enterprises might in time replace the plantation stores if these were abolished, it is doubtful if equivalent value and choice would be offered by traders whose business was confined to retail sales to plantation employees stationed in their immediate neighbourhood.

192. A considerable number of children of eight years and upwards is employed on the rubber and cocoa plantations of the Victoria Division, having been brought from up-country villages by parents or relatives in whose quarters they reside. They are engaged on tapping and weeding, and both these occupations are covered by the term "agriculture," in respect of which the law at present prescribes no minimum age for juvenile employment. Two children usually share a full quota of work and pay—e.g., the tapping of 300 trees a day for sixpence, they appear contented enough and would be no less strenuously occupied if they had stayed at home, fetching wood and water, herding goats or helping on their parents' farms, but on educational grounds their presence on the plantations seems fraught with undesirable consequences. In its native village the child is subject to the weight of public opinion and partakes of a traditional store of practical wisdom and morality instilled by daily precept and example: on the plantation every man is a law to himself and there are no generally recognised standards of behaviour other than those imposed by the employer; such an environment must, it is feared, have an adverse effect on the upbringing and moral development of children exposed to it at an impressionable age.

193. It will be observed that the position recorded in this Chapter is in some respects susceptible of improvement, and it may be of interest to note that a Labour Officer has been recently appointed to examine conditions in both Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate. A District Officer with experience of the Cameroons Province has been selected for this appointment; he is at present on leave in the United Kingdom, where he is studying Imperial and Colonial Labour legislation and the practice of the Ministry of Labour; he will also be concerned with implementing the provisions of the Trades Unions Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938) which has effect from the 1st April, 1939. On his return to Nigeria one of his first tasks will be to make a thorough investigation into the working of the Cameroons plantations and to submit a report and recommendations thereon to the Mandatory Administration.

Health on the Plantations.

194. The Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Superintendent have regularly inspected the plantations throughout the year, giving attention to housing as well as to general sanitation. The agreed programme of rehousing for 1937 and 1938 has been completed on most of the plantations, but is behindhand on some, despite genuine efforts to carry it out; three concerns, however, have made no attempt as yet to fulfil the agreement. Work has been hampered by lack of

British currency and there have been difficulties as to the importation of materials; in the circumstances the progress achieved must be regarded as moderately satisfactory, and the camps actually completed have proved suitable and very popular with the labourers.

195. Apart from the quarters built under the programme during the past two years housing conditions are poor, most of the old lines having walls of carraboard or mats and thatched roofs; the rooms are usually small and floored with mud. The general standard of cleanliness in the camps is fairly high, but in many of them the sanitary arrangements are inadequate.

196. The Plantation Companies during most of the year had only two of their doctors on duty, and part of their work fell on the Government Medical Officers at Victoria and Kumba. Two others arrived at the end of December, and with four now available it is expected that more time will be devoted to sanitary matters than was possible in 1938.

197. All the major plantations have their own hospitals: the others make use of their neighbours' facilities under agreement. The very well designed and equipped hospital which the African Fruit Company has had under construction was nearly ready for service by the end of the year. Particulars of the Plantations' provision for medical treatment and their statistics for morbidity appear at Appendix IV (B) and (C), respectively.

XV.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

198. There is complete liberty of conscience and worship throughout the Territory, subject only to the prohibition of any ceremony that conflicts with the dictates of humanity or is prejudicial to public morals.

Missions.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

199. The total number of registered Christians increased from 59,919 in 1937 to 64,549 in 1938, amounting to 14½ per cent. of the total population. The activities of the four missions established in the Province are summarised below; those undertaking medical work received financial assistance from Government as in former years.

Mission.	Non-African.		Staff.			Patients treated at dispensaries, clinics, etc.
	Male.	Female.	African.	Stations.	Schools.	
Roman Catholic	42	16	275	17	47	12,599
Basel Mission ...	25	19	719	13	161	8,300
German-American	6	8	116	4	19	6,416
Baptist.						
English (Native) Baptist.	—	—	(Church Elders)	1	1	—

The last mentioned mission operates in Victoria only and is managed by the African elders of the local church.

NORTHERN AREAS.

200. The Sudan United Mission has a station among the Chamba pagans at Gurumpawo ("Gurum") in southern Adamawa; with a European staff consisting of one missionary and his wife it maintains an elementary school for 40 pupils and a simple dispensary, but has not as yet achieved much success with the people at large. A Certificate of Occupancy over a plot at Warwar on the Mambilla Plateau (Gashaka District) has been granted to the German Baptist Mission, but no buildings had been erected there by the end of year. A station opened at Warwar would be able to co-operate with that of the American branch of the same mission at Mbem in the north-eastern highlands of the Bamenda Division, where contact has been established with the southern section of the Mambilla-speaking people. Neither the Sudan United nor the Basel Mission has taken further action in regard to the Kentu Area.

201. In northern Adamawa the Church of the Brethren Mission at Lassa, on the Nigerian bank of the River Yedseram, which here marks the Cameroons boundary, is a factor of steadily increasing importance in the life of the Hiji and Marghi of the Mandara (mandated) District. The staff is sparing of direct propaganda, but the people resort in growing numbers to the well equipped hospital and have learned much from the mission's experimental farm, and their children are beginning to attend the elementary school. No other missions affect the Northern Districts or Dikwa Emirate.

XVI.—EDUCATION.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

202. The first "Five-year Plan" for the development of Native Administration schools was concluded at the end of 1938, and its successor for the period 1938-43 has been inaugurated. The decline in trade and its probable effect on revenue necessarily restricted the scope of the new plan, and the Native Administrations' expenditure on education is limited to 10 per cent. of their estimated income. The two plans may be summarised as follows:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Schools.</i>		<i>Teachers.</i>	
	1934-38.	1939-43.	1934-38.	1939-43.
Victoria	4	4	11	13
Kumba	6	6	15	28
Mamfe	5	4	8	15
Bamenda	7	5	15	15
Totals	22	19	49	71

Although the new programme contemplates a 45 per cent. increase of staff the number of schools is reduced from 22 to 19 by the transfer of two in the Bamenda Division to Protestant missions established there and the closing of a third, in the Mamfe Division, which lacked sufficient pupils to justify its retention. Most of the remaining schools will thus be able to deal with larger attendances, but these will not be increased to such an extent as to jeopardise the main objective, which is to raise the standard of teaching in terms of attention available to each individual pupil.

203. The Teachers' Training Centre at Kake has had a year of steady progress undisturbed by any changes of staff. Fourteen new students were admitted in 1938, making a total of 31 in residence—five more than in 1937—and at the end of the year seven out of 11 candidates gained the Elementary Teachers' Certificate.

204. Refresher courses for teachers were held in the vacation at Kake, Buea, Mamfe and Bamenda; at the first two centres Education Officers presided, while at Mamfe and Bamenda the courses were organised and directed by the African Headmasters of the local Government Schools. Various Europeans, both official and non-official, gave lectures and demonstrations on subjects of general interest outside the normal curriculum, and the latter was fully covered by the tutorial staff available. Attendance at all these courses was good and there can be no doubt of their value, particularly in maintaining the teachers' interest in the technique of their work and in promoting the exchange of ideas and a sense of professional unity. With these same objects in view a magazine for teachers was started in 1938 and is published regularly every two months by the Education Office at Buea. The "Cameroons Chronicle", as it is called, comprises articles, extracts, reviews and service news contributed by teachers and the two Education Officers.

205. There are still no local facilities for higher education, and although places in the secondary schools and colleges of Nigeria are open to pupils from Mandated Territory who pass the qualifying tests potential candidates and their parents are too often deterred by the prospects of the expenses involved, even for assisted students, and by their dislike of the idea of temporary exile in "foreign parts". In 1938 two boys from Government schools who had obtained distinction in the First School Leaving Certificate examination were awarded scholarships to Umuahia College (Owerri Province) to which they were admitted early in the year, and a girl from the Government School at Victoria was successful in the entrance examination for Queen's College, Lagos.

206. The whole question of secondary education for the Cameroons was thoroughly ventilated by the Provincial School Committee at Buea in December; the Assistant Director of Education, who presided, was impressed by the view of the local officers and mission representatives that the time was ripe for the provision of facilities within the Province, and his attitude has since been endorsed by the Southern Provinces (Nigeria) Board of Education. The principal difficulties lie in finance and the supply of suitable teachers, but there is little doubt but that they can and will be surmounted, and the Roman Catholic Mission has already decided on opening a Middle School in the Victoria Division in 1939.

207. As has been indicated above, all educational activity in the Province, with the exception of Teachers' Training, must still be classed as "Elementary." As regards organisation the schools fall into four groups—Government, Native Administration, Mission "English" and "Vernacular"—the first two being controlled by the Education Department either directly or through the Administration. Schools in the third category are financed and directed by the Missions, subject to Government supervision and advice, and are intended to conform to the standards set by the Education Department for the Classes which they comprise; those which attain a prescribed degree of efficiency receive Government grants in aid. The fourth category consists for the most part of small infant schools established by the Missions in their village out-stations; they do not attempt instruction in English, and Government control is limited to requiring compliance with the provisions of the Education Code.

208. An approximate grading by educational capacity would be as follows:—

- I. Government Schools, Assisted Mission Schools, Native Administration Schools.
- II. Unassisted Mission Schools ("English").
- III. Vernacular Schools.

These grades overlap considerably; a good unassisted school may provide a better education than a temporarily ineffective Native Administration school, and similarly a vernacular school with an exceptional teacher may be more efficient than an unassisted "English" school at which the language of instruction has been derived by the African teacher from German or Swiss sources; moreover in the early stages the material is much the same for all grades inasmuch as all of them are elementary. It should, however, be mentioned that the Basel Mission has developed an excellent system of co-ordinating its educational resources, using its vernacular schools as a base for a pyramid of which the Higher Elementary School at Esosong in the

Kumba Division forms the apex; this draws the best pupils from the Mission's Central Elementary Schools throughout the Province, which in turn are open to boys selected from its widely distributed vernacular schools.

209. Higher Elementary Classes are included in the Government Schools at Mamfe, Bamenda and Buea; the last named, which has good accommodation for boarders, received pupils graduating from schools in Victoria and desirous of continuing their education beyond Elementary Class IV. Such classes are also provided by the German Baptist Mission at one school in the Victoria Division and by the Roman Catholic Mission at Njinikom in the Bamenda Division and at Bonjongo in the Victoria Division. Bonjongo takes the pick of the boys passing out of the Catholic school at Bota, and deserves special mention for its excellent standard of work; of its eleven candidates for the First School Leaving Certificate seven obtained distinction and only two failed, the percentage of passes being higher than that attained by any other school in the Province. The examination for this Certificate was held at four centres in November, 1938, and the papers were marked by a local Board of Examiners, consisting of the two Education Officers and three missionaries. The results were encouraging and confirm the impression that progress, gradual but definite, is being made in raising the standard of education in the Province. The figures for 1937 and 1938 respectively are as follows:—

		<i>Candidates.</i>	<i>Passes.</i>	<i>Distinction.</i>	<i>Percentage of Passes.</i>
1937	...	127	64	6	50·4
1938	...	116	66	26	56·9

Most of the failures were in Arithmetic, English and History, the three subjects in which school inspection reports indicate greatest weakness in teaching technique.

210. Of the Native Administration schools that at Massaka in the Kumba Division has had the most outstandingly successful year, thanks to an exceptionally keen headmaster; its enrolment strength has increased from 106 to 126 and it has been distinguished for its corporate spirit and the excellence of its tone. In the same Division an interesting innovation has been the opening of a school on the United Africa Company's estate at Ndian for the employees' children. The Company provided the buildings and will maintain them, while the Kumba Native Administration supplies the staff and equipment. The first year's results have been highly satisfactory, though the collection of fees caused some defections from amongst the pupils initially enrolled. Elsewhere, however, it has often been found that the imposition of a nominal fee helps parents to appreciate the value of the education offered and to co-operate in maintaining regular attendances.

211. Grants in aid of their educational work and special building grants were distributed to the Missions as follows:—

	<i>Grants- in-aid.</i>	<i>Building grants.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
	£	£	£
Roman Catholic Mission ...	1,150	285	1,435
Basel Mission	900	415	1,315
German Baptist Mission ...	250	—	250
English Baptist Mission (Native)	60	—	60
	<hr/> 2,360 <hr/>	<hr/> 700 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,060 <hr/>

The two building grants were for the Roman Catholic schools at Soppo, Njinikom and Kumbo, and for the Basel Mission's Girls' School at Victoria, respectively.

212. There are 219 unassisted schools in the Province, including 198 vernacular schools. Some few of the 21 "English" schools are almost good enough to qualify for assistance—notably those of the Basel Mission at Victoria and Banso and the Roman Catholic school at Mankon—but most of them are heavily handicapped by a lack of trained teachers. The new Visiting Teacher, a native of the Cameroons who was previously Senior Tutor at the Kake Training Centre, has continued the good work of his predecessor, and in the course of the year has inspected the unassisted ("English" and Vernacular) schools in three out of the four Divisions of the Province, furnishing very useful reports. His work is of special value in keeping the remoter rural schools in touch with educational developments elsewhere, and having personal knowledge of many of their teachers he is particularly well qualified to afford them helpful and acceptable advice.

213. The year has seen but little advance in female education, but an increase of $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the total average attendance of girls for all schools in the Province indicates a growing demand, and some extension of facilities is planned for 1939. With the help of a Government grant the Basel Mission has erected a permanent building for its assisted Girls' School at Victoria; the practical work at this institution is described as particularly good. The only other assisted girls' school is that of the Roman Catholic Convent at Sasse, which is to be moved to Soppo, near Buea, in 1939. In the Bamenda Division the Basel Mission has a girls' school at Bafut, and the Sisters of the Convent at Kumbo conduct a class for girls preparing for marriage. Buea Government School provides a course in Domestic Science under the direction of a specially trained mistress; the work was commended by the Lady Education

Officer when she visited the Province in December and held the annual examination in this subject. It may be added that teachers' wives are encouraged to fit themselves for social work in the communities in which they reside, and those who accompanied their husbands to Kake for the Refresher Course were given daily lessons in various branches of domestic science by wives of the Tutorial Staff.

214. The idea of Community Service by schools has emerged from a phase of initial misunderstandings and is beginning to bear fruit, particularly where the teacher is a local man who has been trained at Kake. Massaka (mentioned above) has done well in this respect, as have the Native Administration schools at Kurume, Mfuni and Tali, while at Muea the Education Officer's wife has started a small clinic in connection with the school, in the hope that the teachers' wives will develop it on the lines of the Kake Clinic. Classes for adults have been opened at Buea Government School, and members of the teaching staff take it in turns to give up their evenings to this work; these classes have been very popular and form a valuable means of promoting contact between the school and the community which it serves.

215. At Appendix V will be found statistics of

1. *Teaching Staff*, Government and Native Administrations;

2. *Enrolment and average attendance at*

(i) Government Schools, by schools and classes;

(ii) Native Administration Schools, by schools and classes;

(iii) Assisted Schools, by denominations and classes;

(iv) Unassisted Schools, including vernacular schools, by denominations and classes.

[1937 figures; those for 1938 are not yet available for (iv).]

3. *Finance*:

(i) Revenue and expenditure in respect of Government schools.

(ii) Native Administrations' expenditure on Education.

(iii) Assisted Schools: fees, Government grants in aid, expenditure on staff and equipment.

The figures under the first and second of these heads are summarised in the following table:—

				<i>Govt.</i>	<i>N.A.</i>	<i>Assisted.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Schools	...	...	1937	6	19	15	40
"	...	...	1938	6	19	16	41
Teachers, Certificated	...	...	1937	34	24	—	58
"	"	...	1938	35	23	—	58
"	Uncertificated	...	1937	7	23	—	30
"	"	...	1938	7	30	—	37
<i>Average Attendances—</i>							
Boys, 1937	...	...		831	1,338	1,497	3,666
"	1938	...		893	1,431	1,609	3,933
Increase	...	...		62	93	112	267
Girls, 1937	...	...		169	106	250	525
"	1938	...		184	100	266	550
Increase or Decrease...				+15	—6	+16	+25
Boys and Girls, 1937	...	...		1,000	1,444	1,747	4,191
"	"	1938	...	1,077	1,531	1,875	4,483
Increase	...	...		77	87	128	292

It will be observed that the attendance of boys has increased by 7·3 per cent., that of girls by 4·7 per cent. and that of all pupils by 7 per cent. Figures for unassisted schools for 1938 are not yet available; the totals for 1936 and 1937 are as follows:—

				<i>Average Attendances.</i>			
				<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1936	...	...	...	195	4,370	625	4,995
1937	...	...	...	212	4,724	741	5,465
Increase	...	...		17	354	116	470
"	per cent.			8·7	8·1	18·5	9·4

216. The rise in attendance figures is gratifying, but much remains to be accomplished, for the Province contains at least 100,000 children of school age, of whom less than 11 per cent. are receiving literary education in any form, whether "English" or "Vernacular". The main difficulties in the way of more rapid expansion of elementary education are the lack of public communications in sparsely populated rural districts and the reluctance of farmers to dispense with the assistance of their children in the numerous minor tasks which normally fall on the latter. To bring education within easy walking distance of every home would require a greatly increased number of small schools and a corresponding expansion of teaching staff and inspectorate; this, or alternatively the provision of a network of local roads and transport services, would mean an expenditure far beyond the resources of the Province, in which, it may be recalled, the incidence of direct taxes is only 1s. 6½d. a head on the total population.

NORTHERN AREAS.

217. There is as yet no school in the Kentu Area, but 11 of its boys were in residence as boarders at the Takum Elementary School in 1938, six more than in the previous year. For similar reasons—sparsity of population and lack of suitable teachers—southern Adamawa is also ill equipped, its only local school being that of the Sudan United Mission at Gurumpawo among the pagans of the Chamba District. This takes 36 boys and 4 girls; its principal purpose is to train religious teachers for the service of the Mission, but some of its former pupils have found employment as village scribes since the reorganisation of this area. An elementary school is to be opened by the Adamawa Native Administration in 1939 at Jada, the headquarters of the new Chamba District.

218. An Education Officer has been stationed at Mubi in the Northern Mandated Districts of Adamawa throughout the year, his special charge being the development of the new Training Centre for pagan youths, towards the cost of which the Native Administration has received a grant of £50 from Government. The students, who are representatives of the most important linguistic groups of the Area and came straight from their homes without any preliminary schooling, have displayed remarkable enthusiasm and their progress has been most encouraging. The initial medium of instruction is Fulfulde, the lingua franca of Adamawa. This institution is an integral part of the long term programme initiated in 1936 for promoting regional self-government in the pagan areas: the successful inauguration of judicial councils has made the elders realise the desirability of having their sons sufficiently educated to dispense with Moslem scribes; in consequence they have welcomed the Training Centre, which is designed to provide not only scribes for the councils but also teachers for elementary schools to be opened eventually at the headquarters of the larger pagan groups. The Native Administration also maintains at Mubi a class for adults, drawn mainly from the Moslem population of the town, and a Moslem elementary school with 44 pupils. This school has made steady progress of recent years, the headmaster being the son of the District Headman, who was himself Education Member of the Lamido's Council till 1935. Although it is a day school some of its pupils come from neighbouring districts and lodge with approved hosts in the town.

219. Nine boys from the mandated districts were in residence as boarders at the Yola Middle School in 1938, and the Adamawa Native Administration pays the expenses of three others at the Teachers' Training Centre organised by the Church of the Brethren Mission at Garkida. These latter are due to complete their course in 1939, when it is intended to employ one of them at the elementary school to be opened at Jada.

220. New classes were started in all four of the Dikwa Native Administration's elementary schools and included a number of girls at Ngala and Bama. Dikwa school, which has the full quota of elementary classes, is described as one of the best in the Bornu Province. Its enrolment strength in 1938 was 88 boys (including 26 boarders) and 16 girls; the headmaster is a graduate of Katsina Higher College, and one of his assistants comes from the Bauchi Elementary Training Centre. Football and hockey are played, the former particularly well, and Dikwa succeeded in beating Mongonu School (in the Bornu Emirate) in the annual athletic contest.

221. Satisfactory progress has been made at Bama and at the new school which was opened at Ngala in 1937. The fourth school, which is at Hambagda in the Gwoza District and serves the pagan area, has maintained its popularity and received a new class of 20 pupils in place of those in Class II who had left after completing five years' attendance. Some of the children's homes are at a considerable distance from the school, and a free meal before the start of each day's work is provided as an inducement to punctuality. Crafts work is especially well liked, and the workshop is open to the people of the neighbourhood who wish to repair their agricultural implements.

222. There are 24 Dikwa boys at the Middle School at Maiduguri, one of whom is to go on to Kaduna College at the expense of the Native Administration. Another Dikwa student now in residence at that College is due to pass out in 1940.

Preservation of Prehistoric Remains.

223. At the 35th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Count de Penha Garcia asked for information as to the disposal of such prehistoric remains as had been discovered in the Territory. Examples of a degenerate megalithic architecture are fairly numerous on or near the sites of the older hill villages, and construction of this type is still embodied in existing habitations, not only in the Bamenda Division but also in the Mandara District. Of the survival of the megalithic (Egyptian) tradition in the Mandara Mountains there can be no doubt, for several other features characteristic of the culture complex described by Perry ("Children of the Sun") are clearly represented in the localities where such architecture is found—e.g. terraced cultivation, temporary mummification of corpses, stone tombs and divine kingship with ritual death and rebirth prior to coronation. As to the age of individual buildings, however, there is no evidence, and, in view of the rapid weathering of even living rock owing to the severity of the climate, it is unlikely that any of them are more than a few centuries old.

224. There is no record of the finding of stone implements in the Territory except in the Bamenda Division, where they are relatively plentiful. Those collected up to date have been

deposited in the Wellcome Museum, London. It may be added that Government hopes to establish a Museum at Lagos which will serve as a repository for objects of historic interest found in Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate, and instructions will be issued with a view to securing its prior right to such articles. Exhibits from the Mandated Territory will be clearly distinguished, so that there will be no difficulty in returning them if at some later date a separate Museum is established in the Cameroons.

XVII.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

225. The Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 131 of the Laws of Nigeria) applies to all parts of the Mandated Territory and provides that intoxicating liquor may be sold therein only under licence; moreover the sale of spirits to natives and their possession by natives is illegal except in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, which are "licensed areas" under the Ordinance.

226. No ill-effects have followed the release* of the Victoria and Kumba Divisions from the restrictions of the Native Liquor (Sale) Ordinance; the price of palm wine has fallen to 1d. a quart, and it is believed that the demand for illicitly distilled liquor will be to some extent diminished as a result. Palm wine, which contains a valuable vitamin and is the native beverage throughout most of the Cameroons Province, is obtained by tapping the oil palm; in the Bamenda Division, however, the raffia palm is the usual source of supply. Amongst the pagans of the Northern Areas and in parts of the Bamenda Division its place is taken by beer brewed from guinea-corn or maize, which is often almost the sole sustenance of old people incapable of masticating solid food. Intoxicating liquor of any sort is, of course, forbidden to the Moslem population by the rule of its religion.

227. The following table shows the number of licences to sell imported liquor which were granted in 1938.

<i>Licence.</i>	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Kumba.</i>	<i>Mamfe.</i>	<i>Bamenda.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Store Liquor	7	6	1	1	15
General Retail	—	4	—	—	4
Wine and Beer "On" ...	3	—	—	—	3
Wine and Beer "Off" ...	12	4	1	—	17
Totals 1938... ..	22	14	2	1	39
Totals 1937... ..	19	11	—	1	31

* 1937 Report. page 88.



Total imports of alcoholic liquor in units of 5,000 gallons ———

Total trade in units of £100,000 - - - - -



Gin in hundreds of gallons — Ales, beer, etc. in thousands of gallons — Wines in thousands of gallons — — —

The revenue derived from liquor licences in the financial year 1937-8 was £345; the decrease of £251 10s. on the amount for 1936-7 is due to the fact that licences were no longer required for the sale of native liquor in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions.

228. The importations of alcoholic liquor for the last five years were as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>
	<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>
Ale, beer, etc. ...	7,161	11,206	13,297	19,804	22,183
Spirits:—					
Brandy ...	60	56	82	149	113
Gin ...	829	898	1,329	2,378	2,056
Rum ...	—	8	6	6	8
Whisky ...	403	536	767	844	654
Liqueurs ...	40	27	66	27	—
Wines ...	746	904	1,257	1,373	1,406

The graph on the opposite page shows the importations of ales, gin and wine, which alone are drunk in any considerable quantity by the natives, over the last 10 years; a second graph illustrates the relation between the total imports of alcoholic liquor and the total trade of the ports of Victoria and Tiko during the same period.

229. The remaining statistics available in regard to the liquor trade are as follows:—

Importation of Gin: Countries of Origin.

	1936.	1937.	1938.
	<i>Imp. gal.</i>	<i>Imp. gal.</i>	<i>Imp. gal.</i>
United Kingdom ...	642	1,099	862
Germany ...	2	16	20
Holland ...	684	1,263	1,174
Cameroons under French Mandate ...	1	—	—
Totals ...	1,329	2,378	2,056

Importations of Gin and Whisky: Analysis by Alcoholic Content.

<i>Strength.</i>	GIN.			WHISKY.		
	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
<i>Tralles degree.</i>	<i>Imp. gal.</i>	<i>Imp. gal.</i>	<i>Imp. gal.</i>	<i>Imp. gal.</i>	<i>Imp. gal.</i>	<i>Imp. gal.</i>
42	687	1,257	1,106	—	—	23
43	16	6	20	80	494	606
44	16	12	—	687	347	15
45	116	271	256	—	—	—
46	488	796	524	—	—	—
47	—	—	40	—	—	4
48	—	—	108	—	—	—
49	—	36	—	—	—	—
50	6	—	2	—	3	6
Totals ...	1,329	2,378	2,056	767	844	654

Revenue derived from duties on Imports of Liquor in 1938.

	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£
Ale, beer, etc.	1,510	611	2,121
Spirits :—			
Brandy	158	48	206
Gin	1,669	952	2,621
Rum	14	—	14
Whisky	866	248	1,114
Liqueurs	—	—	—
Methylated	8	—	8
Perfumed	51	68	119
Unenumerated potable	240	33	273
Unenumerated not potable	2	8	10
Totals	4,518	1,968	6,486

XVIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

230. The principal diseases to be countered by those responsible for public health in the Cameroons Province are Yaws, Dysentery, Trypanosomiasis and Leprosy. Malaria, as in most of tropical Africa, is endemic, and the native inhabitants have a considerable degree of tolerance to it; measures for its control are exercised in the labour camps and other large centres of population, but in existing circumstances it is not considered that a wider campaign would be justified.

231. Yaws, on the other hand, is a painful and often disabling complaint which is susceptible of immediate and permanent relief by injection; to press home the mass attack which has been launched against it is at present the most profitable health work that can be done in the Province, and it is accordingly the policy of the Medical Department to devote all surplus resources to this object. In the Mamfe Division alone more than 10,000 cases were treated in 1938 at dispensaries and wayside clinics and by travelling dressers: this number is exclusive of those treated by chief's messengers, who in the past, after elementary instruction, were provided with materials and encouraged to give injections locally; in the course of the year, however, this practice was stopped as it was decided that they were not qualified to hold the necessary licence for hypodermic work. The experiments with Stovarsol, orally administered, have given encouraging results in the Bamenda Division, but it is still too early for a definite pronouncement on the general efficacy of this method.

232. Dysentery in a somewhat virulent form has been particularly rife in the Bamenda Division, where 643 cases were notified in 1938, and the disease also appeared in the Widekum

area of the Mamfe Division. The report on the situation furnished by the Medical Officer of Health indicates that only a definite rise in the general standard of hygiene will preclude the periodical occurrence of similar outbreaks. A more detailed investigation has been set on foot and schemes are being developed for improving village sanitation and for the protection and regulation of water supplies.

233. Further evidence has confirmed the belief expressed in the 1937 Report that the incidence of trypanosomiasis is decreasing in the Victoria Division but rising in the rest of the Province; considerable numbers of cases were reported in 1938 from the Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions, and towards the end of the year a Sleeping Sickness Survey and Treatment Team, transferred from the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, started work in the Kumba Division. The team consists of 20 African dispensary attendants and two nurses, under the direction of a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps; its procedure is to take a close census in selected areas and by clinical examination of their whole population ascertain the actual percentage of infection. Arrangements for treatment of infected persons are made concurrently and begin immediately after examination. Until the results of the Survey are available it is impossible to supply the information desired by the Permanent Mandates Commission as to the incidence of the disease in the Province.

234. The types of leprosy commonly found in the Cameroons are the neural and secondary neural, and in their local manifestation are not particularly severe. The progress of the disease is slow, and since in the early stage it causes neither disability nor disfigurement few of those infected apply for medical help until they are no longer able to fend for themselves, when the shelter and subsistence afforded by a settlement are a greater attraction than any belief in the efficacy of belated treatment. It would therefore be useless to base an estimate of the prevalence of the disease on the numbers of persons who voluntarily enter leper camps or present themselves for treatment. The general development of the people is not yet sufficiently advanced to enable the Administration to establish any detailed registration of diseases and mortality in the rural areas: in the Cameroons Province there is no annual recount of the whole population, enumeration being ordinarily limited to such areas as are due for revision of assessment, and while village authorities are instructed to submit vital statistics each month these are necessarily unreliable as to the causes of death. It is therefore impossible to give more than an approximate indication of the incidence of leprosy in response to Count de Penha Garcia's request at the 35th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

235. The table below is based on figures supplied by the Native Authorities over a considerable period in the Victoria, Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions, and in the case of the Kumba Division embodies the result of a census of lepers taken by them in 1938. Its statistical value is limited by the considerations mentioned above; in particular it should be borne in mind that infected persons tend to conceal their affliction as long as possible and so avoid being recorded as lepers by the Native Authority.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Lepers.</i>	<i>Rate per Mille.</i>
Victoria	46,788	105	2.25
Kumba	70,404	511	7.26
Mamfe	68,139	700	10.28
Bamenda	260,422	500	1.92
Total	445,753	1,816	4.07

The true incidence is believed to be considerably higher than that derived from these figures; the estimate for Bamenda is certainly too low, and the Medical Officer at Bansa considers that the disease is on the increase in the Division. The figure given for the Mamfe Division takes account of the results of a Medical Census of certain villages held in 1931, and of the proportion of lepers to total admissions to the local prison over a period of 43 months up to the 31st July, 1937; the latter was 19.39 per mille, but although the prisoners may be representative of all parts of the Division more of them are as rule drawn from the poorer and less healthy classes than from the rest of the population. In the special census of lepers undertaken by the Native Authorities of the Kumba Division 68 per cent. of those recorded were males, and the age groups for the whole number were estimated as follows:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Under 20 years	12
20 to 40 years	55
Over 40 years	22
Undetermined	11

For the Province as a whole it may be assumed that the average incidence of leprosy is not less than 6 per mille, with a slight preponderance of males.

236. Facilities for the isolation and treatment of lepers in the Province include settlements at Kumba, Bamenda and Bansa, each under the supervision of a Government Medical Officer, and a small compound attached to the African Hospital at Victoria; the average number of inmates in 1938 was as follows:—

Victoria	6
Kumba	17
Bamenda	130
Bansa	20
	<hr/>
	173
	<hr/>

In the Mamfe Division 312 cases were treated by the Medical Officer at "Wayside Clinics" and 318 by travelling dressers. The people themselves have no special horror of the disease and lepers take an unrestricted part in the social life of the community and so are reluctant to submit to segregation until they are irretrievably disabled; a policy of large scale settlements is therefore impracticable without compulsion, for which public opinion is still insufficiently educated.

237. The following table shows the European and African Staff employed in the medical and sanitary services of Government and the Native Administrations, and their distribution among the four Divisions of the Province.

Victoria. Kumba. Mamfe. Bamenda. Totals.

European—

Medical Officers	...	...	2*	1	—	2	5
Nursing Sister		...	1	—	—	—	1
Sanitary Superintendent...			1	—	—	—	1

African—

Medical Officer	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Male Nurses	...	...	10	4	4	7	25
Female Nurses	...	...	4	1	—	1	6
Dispensers	...	...	2	1	1	2	6
Ward Servants	...	...	6	3	3	6	18
Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators.			—	2	1	2	5
Other staff—male†	...	...	5	7	6	7	25
„ „ female	...	...	3	1	—	—	4

* Includes one Provincial Medical Officer of Health.

† Includes Dispensary Attendants, Travelling Dressers, etc.

238. The medical arrangements of the Plantation Companies are shown in detail at Appendix IV (B); they have been considerably improved within the year under report and now conform to the requirements of the Labour Ordinance Regulations. Their European staff comprises four doctors (including two who arrived at the close of the year) and four dressers; they also maintain an adequate staff of African dispensers, nurses and medical orderlies. The free treatment provided for labourers and their families is in general commendably thorough, and no expense is spared in the purchase of drugs and equipment.

239. There are no private medical practitioners or mission doctors in the Province; several missionaries, however, hold permits to dispense medicines. European nursing sisters of the Basel Mission are stationed at Victoria, Bafut, Bali and Nyasoso, and some of the Roman Catholic nuns are skilled in first aid and maternity work.

240. There are African hospitals at Victoria, Buea, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda and Bansa, and a small European hospital at Victoria. Those at Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda have the best buildings and equipment, and extensions and improvements

have been effected at Kumba and Bamenda. The others are adequate for present needs, but reconstruction will be desirable if these expand to any considerable extent. The work of these hospitals during the past three years may be gauged from the following figures, arranged under Divisions:—

	<i>Victoria.</i>		<i>Kumba.</i>	<i>Mamfe.</i>	<i>Bamenda</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
	<i>Euro- pean.</i>	<i>African.</i>				
In-patients, 1936	18	952	726	488	2,440	4,624
„ 1937	21	1,039	758	560	2,108	4,486
„ 1938	24	1,008	545	462	2,189	4,228
Beds, 1938*	4	102	68	61	156	391
Out-patients, 1936	118	11,460	6,583	9,981	12,406	40,548
„ 1937	84	11,540	7,782	7,210	9,131	35,747
„ 1938	85	11,441	4,891	7,913	14,633	38,963
Operations, 1936	3	402	513	338	1,186	2,442
„ 1937	7	467	510	347	751	2,082
„ 1938	4	528	229	330	1,099	2,190

* Not including the new wards at Kumba and Bamenda constructed in the course of the year under report.

241. The work of the 13 Native Administration dispensaries is summarised in the following table:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Dispensaries.</i>	<i>Cases Treated.</i>		<i>Attendances.</i>	
		<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
Victoria	2	3,292	4,112	24,365	23,350
Kumba	6	18,274	17,553	106,241	95,342
Mamfe	2	4,389	3,409	11,480	8,754
Bamenda	3	8,770	8,262	31,701	28,942
Totals	13	34,725	33,336	173,787	156,388

The decrease of 10 per cent. in total attendances has not been satisfactorily explained and is still under investigation. In the Mamfe Division attendances fell by nearly 24 per cent., but the “Wayside Clinics” have maintained their popularity, as the following figures indicate:—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Cases Treated.</i>	
	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
Yaws	6,500	6,250
Syphilis	250	210
Gonorrhoea	80	98
Leprosy	250	312
Ascaris	—	846
Totals	7,080	7,716

A fourth travelling dresser became available for duty in this Division in December, taking the Fontem Area, and a fifth, who

was still in training at the end of the year, is to tour the Takamanda Area. The value of this method of bringing elementary medical attention to the remoter villages is evidenced by the subjoined table relating to the work of the three dressers who have been at work during the past two years in the Assumbo, Menka-Widekum and Mundani Areas respectively.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Cases Treated.</i>	
	1937.	1938.
Yaws	2,234	3,338
Gonorrhœa	329	519
Syphilis	203	794
Leprosy	150	318
Ascaris	—	3,210
Totals	2,916	8,179

242. In addition to the services maintained by Government and the Native Administrations there are 23 hospitals belonging to the Plantation Companies, with an aggregate of 455 beds, and numerous clinics are conducted by the Missions, which between them dealt with 27,315 patients in the course of the year. Maternity work and the promotion of child welfare are included in the activities of Government and Native Administration hospitals; there are also two clinics held weekly in the Buea district, the second of which was opened in November, 1938, and a welfare centre at Kake in the Kumba Division, all dependent on voluntary effort of local residents. Welfare work of this nature is also done by the Missions, under the direction of European nursing sisters where these are available; the Roman Catholic Mission's clinic at Kumbo is particularly efficient, and its scope should be enlarged by the recent arrival of a nun who is a qualified midwife.

243. Every opportunity is taken to impress on the Native Authorities the importance of village sanitation, but public opinion changes slowly and without its support any attempt at the rigid enforcement of health regulations would be unlikely to succeed; premature action might indeed do more harm than good by engendering hostility to the whole idea of sanitary improvement, the realisation of which is to be sought rather by educational than by compulsory methods.

Rainfall.

244. The following table shows the rainfall recorded at the various meteorological stations in the Cameroons Province:—

	<i>Inches.</i>	
	1937.	1938.
Victoria	128·47	157·86
Buea	98·46	92·93
Debundscha	351·98	383·10
Kumba	84·15	93·22
Mamfe	109·60	134·35
Bamenda	87·94	87·83

NORTHERN AREAS.

245. In the Northern Areas, particularly those lying to the north of River Benue, the infections principally endangering public health are small-pox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, yaws and guinea-worm. Leprosy is probably less prevalent than in the Cameroons Province; at the annual census in the Kentu Area 29 lepers were recorded, of whom 19 were males, the incidence on the total population being 3·7 per mille. In the Adamawa Districts and Dikwa exact figures are not available, but it is believed that the incidence does not exceed 2 per mille. There are at present no facilities in the Mandated Areas for the treatment or segregation of lepers, but northern Adamawa is served by the hospital of the Church of the Brethren Mission at Lassa and its Leper Settlement at Garkida, while Dikwa shares the benefits of the Leper Farm Settlement at Maiduguri which is managed by the Sudan United Mission on behalf of the Native Administrations of Bornu Province.

246. In southern Adamawa and Kentu the cold highland climate and the sparsity of the population are unfavourable to the spread of epidemic disease, but chest affections are common and caused a number of deaths in 1938. Small-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis are, unfortunately, regular accompaniments of the dry season in northern Adamawa, being carried southwards along the caravan routes from Bornu; the former disease must be endemic in Dikwa but does not attain epidemic proportions till it reaches the relatively dense population of north-eastern Adamawa. In 1938 small-pox appeared in this area in January and persisted through the rains; the outbreak attained a maximum intensity in July and 200 fatal cases were reported in the course of the year. The people are still prone to refuse vaccination except during an epidemic, and on this occasion its lesson was so effective that it was possible to vaccinate more than 8,000 persons in the Northern Districts. The annual onset of cerebro-spinal meningitis was less violent than usual and largely confined to the southern part of the Mandara District, where 52 deaths were reported in March and April; thereafter the rains put an end to the spread of infection. The Dikwa Emirate was free from epidemics in 1938 and the general health of the people was good.

247. There is no European medical staff posted to any of the Northern Areas; Kentu, however, received attention from the Medical Officer stationed at Wukari, and Adamawa and Dikwa from the Medical Officers at Yola and Maiduguri respectively. A travelling dresser spent 34 days of the year in the Kentu Area and treated 673 patients on 1,719 occasions; the objects and methods of the campaign against yaws and sleeping sickness which is planned for 1939 were explained to representative meetings in all parts of the Area, and the people appeared to welcome the prospect.

248. The Adamawa Native Administration maintains a dressing station and two dispensaries in the Mandated Districts: the dressing station is at Mayo Daga on the Mambilla Plateau and is too remote for inspection by the Medical Officer, but nevertheless does valuable first aid work under the general supervision of the Administrative Officer touring that area and in 1938 dealt with 830 cases and had 2,641 attendances. The figures for the two dispensaries are as follows:—

<i>Dispensary.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Jada	2,924	6,039
Mubi	2,535	15,077
Total, 1938	5,459	21,116
Total, 1937	4,375	23,700

The hospital of the Church of the Brethren Mission at Lassa is much used by the inhabitants of the neighbouring mandated districts, and in respect of this and of its other hospital and Leper Settlement at Garkida the society receives grants amounting to £500 a year from the Adamawa Native Treasury.

249. The Dikwa Native Administration opened a fourth dispensary early in the year at Ngala; its immediate success is indicated by the attendance record below:—

<i>Dispensary.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Dikwa	7,313	50,889
Bama	4,748	19,982
Hambagda	2,560	11,542
Ngala	12,218	52,472
Total, 1938	26,839	134,885
Total, 1937	22,683	86,422

The provision of female dressers and separate enclosures for women at dispensaries in the moslem areas has greatly extended the field of this work.

XIX.—LAND TENURE, AND THE POSITION AND INFLUENCE OF “STRANGER NATIVES”.

250. Full details of the systems of land tenure operating in the various parts of the Mandated Territory have been given in previous reports to which reference was made in that for the year 1937. At its 35th Session the Permanent Mandates Commission expressed particular interest in the effects of the presence of “stranger natives” on the indigenous social structure, with special reference to land tenure. The questions thus raised may be conveniently treated together in this Chapter.

251. Transactions in land throughout the Territory are governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, which was reproduced as Appendix VI to the 1928 Report. By this Ordinance all lands, whether occupied or not, are declared to be Native lands, except those to which a valid title, dating from

before the Mandate, has been established to the Governor's satisfaction. All native lands are subject to the control and disposition of the Governor, who administers them for the common benefit of the natives, having regard to the native law and custom prevailing in each locality. "Native" is defined as a person whose parents were members of any tribe or tribes indigenous to the Northern Provinces (of Nigeria) or the British Cameroons and the descendants of such persons and includes

(a) any person one of whose parents was a member of such a tribe; and

(b) Any person holding a specified Certificate from the Governor, who may at his discretion grant such certificate to any native of Africa who shall have declared his intention of making the Northern Provinces (of Nigeria) or the British Cameroons his permanent domicile and shall have obtained the consent of the native communities concerned.

252. The definition of "Native" for the purposes of this Ordinance is somewhat narrower than that provided by the Interpretation Ordinance (Cap. 2 of the Laws of Nigeria), which is as follows:—

" 'Native' includes a native of Nigeria and a 'native foreigner'. 'Nigeria' here includes Mandated Territory; the term 'native foreigner' is defined in the same Ordinance as follows:—

" 'Native foreigner' means any person (not being a native of Nigeria) whose parents were members of a tribe or tribes indigenous to some part of Africa and the descendants of such persons, and shall include any person one of whose parents was a member of such tribe".

The definitions provided by the Interpretation Ordinance apply to every Ordinance "unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context": in effect the term "native" in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance is limited by context to relate only to the area to which that Ordinance applies—that is the Northern Provinces of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate. "Stranger native" is not a legal term, but in the present connection would properly comprise both "native foreigners" and those "natives of Nigeria" who are not "natives" under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. The indigenous authorities, however, regard as "strangers" all who are not natives of the local community or its immediate neighbours, and for the purposes of this Chapter the term may be conveniently extended to conform with their views.

253. In those parts of the Territory where land is plentiful the immigrant stranger is welcome in most native societies, and if he proves himself a good citizen and amenable to local law and custom he may be assigned the user of uncleared land or allowed

to purchase that of cleared land on exactly the same terms as apply to a native of the community who wishes to supplement his hereditary holding. A small present is usually given to the head of the community who ratifies the grant; this is in effect a registration fee and in no sense represents the value of the land or its user. Payment to a previous holder of cleared land is compensation for the improvements which he has completed and for disturbance, and may be regarded as the purchase price of the user.

254. On arrival a solitary stranger usually seeks the protection of an established resident who lodges and feeds him for one season in return for help on his farm and will expect a tithe from his guest's first harvest. Often the latter will marry a local girl and be adopted by her kindred, to which their children will belong, although the kindred be otherwise patrilineal. Acceptance of the stranger is no new thing; the traditions of hundreds of village dynasties tell of the wandering hunter who was adopted by a chiefless community, married the daughters of its priests and declaring himself to be a prince in his own country was accepted as Chief and bidden to go and fetch his own family; the tale usually adds that afterwards there came a kindred that knew the mystery of king making, by which the Chief was able to become "divine King" and so found a new dynasty.

255. A stranger who comes with a following—possibly a kindred in itself—would be assigned sufficient uncleared land to provide for a complete hamlet, and the new settlement might eventually rank as a component of the "kindred group" which it had joined, its hereditary head being recognised as a member of the group council and contributing to the common stock the services of the special cult or mystical aptitude which his party had brought from its former home.

256. This is an outline of the manner in which most of the older non-Moslem villages and states in the Northern Areas have grown up, and intelligence reports from widely separated regions of Nigeria give ground for believing that it was a common process in all parts of the country at the stage in which cultivable land was plentiful: moreover, it can still be found in operation where that state has not been passed. The basic attitude is therefore to welcome and adopt the stranger, especially one whose advent strengthens the community, whether by the number or his followers, by his own skill and industry, or by the knowledge of new arts or mysteries which he brings with him.

257. Where, however, cultivable land no longer greatly exceeds the requirements of the inhabitants and communal or family rights have become closely defined, this attitude gives place to one of suspicion lest the stranger or his descendants

claim full rights over land assigned to his use, at the expense of the original members of the community. This is the condition to-day in most of the Victoria Division and in parts of Kumba, and it is accentuated by a relatively new factor—cocoa. It is a long established and wide-spread custom that property in economic trees is distinct from the user of the land on which they grow, but in the past such trees were either self-sown or planted singly and in small numbers, while the crops to which most of the available land was devoted were such as are harvested and replanted annually. Cocoa, however, is a permanent crop which requires the expenditure of considerable labour and after the first few years absorbs the entire user of the land, creating a strong vested interest against disturbance.

258. The following table shows the area of land alienated in each Division of the Cameroons Province:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Total Area (square miles).</i>	<i>Land held by Non-Natives (square miles).</i>			
		<i>Leasehold.</i>		<i>Freehold.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		<i>Less than 99 years.</i>	<i>99 years and over.</i>		
Victoria ...	1,166	14·60	·0009	367·00	381·6
Kumba ...	4,162	·49	·70	156·25	157·44
Mamfe ...	4,321	·39	—	—	·39
Bamenda ...	6,932	·09	·21	·06	·36
Total ...	16,581	15·57	·91	523·31	539·79

The position in the Victoria Division is exceptional, for of the 799 square miles declared to be Native Lands some 600 consist of mangrove swamp in the deltas and of the upper slopes of the Cameroons Mountain and are unsuitable for cultivation, leaving less than 200 square miles for the support of the native inhabitants. In the last years of its régime the German Government had decided that the process of alienation had gone too far, and that in some areas the native reserves were inadequate, and under the Mandate negotiations were undertaken with a view to purchasing land from the plantation companies to be included in the Native Lands, the intention being that these should be extended to provide an average of nine acres per adult male. Eventually 6,698 acres were acquired by Government at a total cost of £9,202.

259. If plantation labour be excluded the adult male population is reduced to 7,969, and with some 184 square miles available for native cultivation the average acreage is 14·65. This

is by no means excessive, however, for the prevalent system of rotational fallowing and in view of the fact that much of the food consumed by plantation labour is grown by the native farmers. On the northern border there remains a considerable area of unoccupied forest, but in the southern and central part of the Division Native Lands, though sufficient for the food supply of the inhabitants, afford little scope for expansion or the planting of export crops. In consequence the local authorities extend a less ready welcome to agricultural immigrants than to petty traders, craftsmen or even casual labourers, though some of them may be undesirable characters who have been dismissed from the Plantations.

260. There is especial reluctance to allow strangers to plant cocoa on land assigned to their use, for their claim to property in the trees would render recovery of the land difficult unless the original holder were prepared to pay the value of the plantation. Moreover, the latter might be sold to another stranger, or to a local native, and after one or two such transactions the original right over the land might become obscured. On the other hand the Native Authorities realise that the economic development of their territory is being retarded by this discouragement of the planting of permanent crops, and are seeking a compromise by which Native Courts should register the exact terms of agreements under which the user of land is assigned. One of their difficulties is the risk of stranger assignees' contending that permission to farm amounts to a freehold sale, the price being the present given to the head of the "host" community or the compensation paid for a previous holder's improvements, while the assignors assume that their grant is subject to their own unwritten law and custom. The Victoria and the Balong Native Authorities have in recent years drafted rules to enforce the registering of all such assignments, but pending a full examination of the whole question Government's approval is still deferred.

261. Accurate figures for the proportion of "strangers" to the total population of the Victoria Division are not available, but it may be estimated at one-third, exclusive of plantation labour, and in the Balong area they outnumber the indigenous inhabitants by about three to one. The ratio is considerably lower in Bakweri, where few strangers are found outside the environs of Buea and certain villages situated on main roads; it is high in the suburban areas of Victoria and Tiko, while in the Bakole country there is a large floating population of fishermen who come from other parts of the coast but do not make permanent settlements.

262. The people of the Victoria Division as a whole are exceptionally sophisticated, by reason of long contact with Europeans; Christianity is widespread, and sea-borne trade and the

plantations have accustomed the native inhabitants to intercourse with a wide variety of strangers. Most of those who settle come from areas politically similar to the Victoria Division, and only the land question has impaired the traditional welcome of the local chiefs, who are otherwise glad to augment the population of their villages and to receive the immigrant's gift on assigning him space for house or farm. With legal safeguards for the basic rights of the indigenous people over their ancestral lands, and a clear definition of the customary limits of user, the absorption of strangers into native communities should present no social or political difficulty.

263. In the Kumba Division the influx of strangers started in 1924 and has since 1929 been on a considerable scale, and the "stranger" population now amounts to more than 21 per cent. of the total of adult males. The immigrant has usually been attracted by the prospect of work on a plantation; later, having saved some money, he may set up as a farmer or petty trader in a neighbouring village. Large stranger settlements have grown up at Ndián, Marumba Mbonge, Mundame, Kumba and Tombel; the inhabitants of these are grouped according to origin—Ibo from the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, Bali from Bamenda, Babuti, Duala and Yaunde from the Cameroons under French Mandate—and each "nation" in such a settlement elects its own headman. These headmen act as agents for the Native Authorities in the assessment and collection of tax and in general administration, but are not members of the governing councils.

264. A special census taken in 1933 classified the adult male "stranger natives" then in the Kumba Division by derivations, as follows:—

<i>District.</i>		<i>Plantation Labourers.</i>	<i>Others.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Nigeria, Northern Provinces	... ..	—	225	225
" Southern "	... ..	279	196	475
Bamenda Division	... ..	831	696	1,527
Mamfe	... ..	383	341	724
Victoria	... ..	26	19	45
Gold Coast and Togoland	... ..	17	10	27
Sierra Leone and Liberia	... ..	—	16	16
Cameroons under French Mandate	... ..	1,317	3,138	4,455
Totals	... ..	2,853	4,641	7,494

Of the 4,641 "other" strangers enumerated above, 1,214 had each one or more stranger wives, 52 had married indigenous women and eight had married both stranger and indigenous

women. The remaining 3,367 (73 per cent.) were without wives, though a number kept concubines. This is a fair indication that the majority of strangers is not permanently settled, many of them keeping their wives and families at home in their own countries.

265. The commercial development of cocoa has been the principal incentive to immigration, but only 169 "strangers," most of them Duala, have planted it for themselves: the rest make their living as middlemen, traders, craftsmen, subsistence farmers and labourers. In general they are regarded as an asset, for they have promoted internal trade, introduced a stimulating variety in farming methods and increased the supply of casual labour.

266. There is plenty of land available for native agriculture in the Division, but along the Meme River the future expansion of certain Balundu communities may be somewhat hampered by the Deutsch Westafrikanische Handgesellschaft's ownership of 20,289 acres of the best land, of which it has only a quarter under cultivation. All "Native Lands" are appropriated to one or other of the indigenous clans or villages, and immigrants, whether as individuals or groups, enjoy only the user of land assigned to them for settlement. Where cocoa growing has been permitted the planter's property in the trees is transferable by sale or inheritance, but failing a recognised heir the trees as well as the land revert to the original grantor. In the past, indigenous natives used to pawn their own cocoa plantations to strangers in order to raise ready money, but such loans are redeemable at any time, and recently the Kumba Co-operative Marketing Union has made advances to individual members for the recovery of farms thus temporarily alienated.

267. In the Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions, as in the Northern Areas, there is abundant land for native cultivation, and the old attitude towards amenable immigrants prevails. Only in the densely populated hills of Northern Adamawa and Gwoza is there any scarcity of land, and the consequent sensitiveness about family and communal rights can still occasion disputes between neighbouring villages; a typical case of such misunderstanding is the occupation of what appears to be waste land by settlers from an expanding community and the subsequent claim of their opponents that it was originally cleared and appropriated by their own ancestors. But this scarcity is not a permanent condition, for the congestion is being progressively relieved by emigration to the plains, and the terraced lands, cultivated intermittently for centuries, will amply suffice for the conservative remnant that may cling to the old sites.

268. The general position may be summarised as follows:—

The influx of “stranger natives” in the two southern Divisions of the Cameroons Province is important as a stimulus to social change, particularly to the growth of individualism. Elsewhere in the Territory such influence is negligible, for immigrants are relatively few and are either absorbed into the existing social structures or insulated from them by difference of custom and outlook. Examples of the latter case are to be found in the small settlements of Hausa traders in the Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions and the nomad cattle-Fulani who began to pasture in the north-eastern highlands of Bamenda some 20 years ago.

269. Similarly land tenure is affected by such immigration only in the two southern Divisions, in which the present problem is to ensure that settlers approved by the indigenous communities are given a fair opportunity, where land is available for their use, without obscuring the basic rights of their hosts, which are founded on prior occupation of unappropriated territory (cf. page 123 of the 1936 Report). This problem will be solved by the co-ordination and recording of the hitherto unwritten rules by which native custom has regulated the use of the land, and is receiving the close attention of Government. Real alienation can be effected only by authority of the Governor, which will clearly not be so exercised where there is not ample land available for all future needs of the inhabitants. The relative shortage of Native Lands in the Victoria Division antedates the Mandatory Administration, being a consequence of the German policy of appropriating large areas for exploitation. In the event of such increase of population as would cause actual land hunger Government may have to seek a solution in further purchases from the Plantation Companies for conversion to Native Lands.

270. “Strangers” have no direct influence on the political organisation even of the two Southern Divisions, for they have no part in the powers exercised by the Native Authorities. It is likely, however, that provision will eventually be made for the representation of stranger communities on the “rural district councils,” which would seem to be the logical development of the Native Authorities if present tendencies are maintained.

XX.—FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.

(i) Forestry.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

271. No new reserves were constituted in 1938, but 181 square miles in the Rumpi Hills (Kumba Division) were assigned for reservation in due course. The existing reserves are shown in green on the map of the Cameroons Province (1/1,000,000) annexed to this Report.

272. The work of the Forestry Department is still unpopular in most of its aspects, for even the more advanced Native Authorities find it hard to appreciate the value of what seem to them irksome restrictions on the exercise of an indigenous community's traditional right to clear or exploit the trees which grow in its territory. Illicit farming, and the unlicensed felling of *Saccoglottis* by Ibibio sawyers with the connivance of the local villagers still go on despite the active enforcement of the Forestry laws, which in 1938 involved 120 prosecutions and 108 convictions as compared with 61 prosecutions and 53 convictions in 1937. Every effort is made, however, to strike a fair balance between the essential requirements of the Department and the present needs of the native inhabitants, and cases of illicit farming are sympathetically investigated as being possibly symptomatic of a shortage of agricultural land. Thus inquiry into such encroachments on the Nta-Ali Reserve has led to proposals for the release of 8.4 square miles of inferior forest, in exchange for which the villages affected have offered for reservation other areas of forest in their territory; this adjustment will meet the needs of the people and may mean an actual increase in the area finally reserved, for the compensatory tracts are extensive and almost uninhabited. Complaints of insufficiency of farm land in the Takamanda and Kembong Reserves have also been investigated, and it is proposed to release an aggregate of some three square miles in these areas.

273. A Forestry Officer visited the four Fuel Plantations in the Bamenda Division in the course of the year and found that the African Forest Guard had looked after them well with a minimum of European supervision. A new compartment of 12.6 acres was planted at Bamenda in June and July, the species used being *Eucalyptus Robusta*, *Eucalyptus Maidenii*, *Eucalyptus Rostrata*; *Cupressus Maerecarpa* and *Podocarpus Elegans*; inspection in September showed that the plants were making good growth despite considerable exposure to the prevailing wind.

274. With effect from September, 1938, a new arrangement was introduced for the distribution of forestry fees and royalties between the Native Administrations and Government: formerly they were equally divided but under the present ruling Government receives only the fees payable on exploitation outside the Native Administration Reserves.

275. The central portion of the Botanic Gardens at Victoria has been maintained as usual.

NORTHERN AREAS.

276. The Kentu Area is exceptionally well timbered and with its ample water supply and scanty population may be described as a natural reserve in which measures for the artificial preservation of forest would be superfluous. The Adamawa

Native Administration employs a travelling demonstrator to advise the people of rural areas as to methods of preparing gum and shea nuts for export. The Mandated Districts contain large tracts of savannah and orchard bush in which shea and gum-bearing trees are plentiful and as yet hardly exploited, and an expansion in the export of these products would add considerably to the prosperity of the inhabitants.

277. The programme of Forestry Development inaugurated by the Dikwa Native Administration in 1937 was continued in the year under report, and every opportunity has been taken to impress on the people the necessity for conserving the sylvan wealth of their country. A nursery has been established near Dikwa Town, but experimental plantations suffered severely from the saturation of the ground by heavy rains, and further experiments are to be undertaken to discover the species best suited to the conditions of soil and climate peculiar to this region.

(ii) Agriculture.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

278. The rainfall recorded in 1938 was somewhat greater than that of the previous year, except at Buea and Bamenda, though still well below the average at all stations other than Debundscha and Kumba. The harvests of native food-stuffs were satisfactory and the 1937-8 cocoa season was a good one; there was nevertheless a considerable shortage of money as soon as it was over, and this was accentuated by the lateness of the new season and the low level of prices obtaining locally when it began. These subsequently varied between £14 5s. and £18 10s. a ton, but at the outset touched a minimum of £8 10s.

279. The Agricultural Department in the Cameroons Province is mainly concerned with Produce Inspection and the supervision and encouragement of co-operative marketing. The produce regulations in force in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions worked smoothly during the year and have done much to raise the quality of the cocoa marketed: more than two-thirds of that brought in to the Kumba Co-operative Union were of Grade I, whereas in 1937 only half of its turnover reached this standard.

280. Efforts to extend co-operative marketing amongst the Balong of the Victoria Division have met with little success so far, and the members of this tribe have made no further use of the facilities offered by the Kumba Union. The latter's membership has fallen by over 43 per cent., a not unexpected fluctuation in view of the temporary disorganisation of the market, the scarcity of cash and the fact that apart from advances the Union does not pay for its cocoa till the end of the season.

The initial uncertainty necessitated limiting advances to 50 per cent. of the current value of anticipated production, and they thus fell short of members' immediate demands; nevertheless the total loans and advances allowed during the year, including the value of corrugated iron sheets issued on credit, amounted to more than £4,200, or about the same as in 1937.

281. The Mamfe Cocoa Farmers' Union, which is still supervised by the Administrative staff, was visited by the Kumba Union early in the year; the meeting was a useful stimulus and converted the Mamfe Committee to the idea of Produce Inspection, to which it had been previously opposed. The Mamfe Union's operations are on a smaller scale than those of the sister organisation, and it seems to have been less affected by the difficult conditions of the season, though the price of Grade I cocoa fell to £12 10s. a ton in the Mamfe Division in December. The following figures give an indication of this Union's growth in the past five years:—

	1934.	1938.	<i>Increase.</i>
Membership	353	848	495
Fermenting sheds	37	66	29
Tons of cocoa sold	34	67	33
Tons of cocoa remaining to be sold at end of year	4	63	59
Value of cocoa sold	£388	£902	£514

282. Coffee grows well in both Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions, and over a hundred farmers approached the Administrative staff in the course of the year inquiring whether anything could be done to find them a market. According to their statements they own between them nearly 20,000 trees, planted for the most part since 1934, but further production cannot be encouraged at present in view of the exceedingly low price which their coffee commands.

NORTHERN AREAS.

283. The 1938 farming season was favoured by unusually heavy and prolonged rains, particularly in the Dikwa Emirate; little damage was done by locusts, and harvests of staple crops such as cereals and groundnuts were excellent. On this account, and because of the low level of produce prices food was remarkably cheap.

284. The experiments with ginger undertaken at Mubi in the Northern Districts of Adamawa continued, although the expert reports on the 1937 crop, of which 18 cwt. were sold to Messrs. John Holt and Company at 2d. a pound, were most unfavourable, the poor quality being probably due to lack of supervision in cultivating, harvesting and local treatment, since the special instructor died before the end of the season. His successor was on duty in 1938, and 170 selected farmers were provided with seed from the 1937 crop; the reports pending

on the new consignment will probably decide whether the experiment shall be further prosecuted on a larger scale or abandoned.

(iii) Veterinary.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

285. A veterinary inspection station has been opened at Tamnya, in the Bamenda Division, near the Adamawa border, and a control post has been established at Bamenda itself for the examination of trade cattle on their way from Tamnya to Nkongsamba and the southern Nigeria markets such as Umuahia and Calabar. A Veterinary Officer spent the last 2½ months of the year on tour in the Division; his inquiries have confirmed that tuberculosis, rare in the Northern Areas and Nigeria generally, is almost endemic in the Bamenda herds. There were no Fulani cattle in this region before 1914, and it is thought that tuberculosis may have come in with European cattle imported under the German administration and spread rapidly amongst the Fulani cattle on the arrival of the latter. That the disease is still largely confined to the southern Cameroons is probably due to the fact that there is little seasonal migration of cattle across its borders and that the movement of trade cattle is all from north to south.

286. An Animal Clinic was opened at Bamenda in 1938, in charge of a Veterinary Assistant lent by Government to the Bamenda Native Administration until two of the latter's staff should complete their training at the Kano Veterinary School. The livestock census of 1938 indicates a further increase in the number of cattle, from 59,074 to 67,288, or 14 per cent.

NORTHERN AREAS.

Adamawa Districts.

287. The main work during the year was the active immunisation of cattle against rinderpest by the septo-virus method. Two immunisation camps were in operation for short periods, one at Gurumpawo in the Chamba District, the other at Uba on the Nigerian side of the Cameroons boundary in the Northern Districts. Simultaneous immunisation against rinderpest and blackquarter was received by 6,213 cattle at the two camps, 1,650 others were given spleen vaccine, in control of outbreaks of rinderpest, and 1,082 underwent courses of curative injections for trypanosomiasis at the hands of touring Veterinary Assistants, while at the veterinary inspection stations at Toungo, Jada and Sorau 5,806 trade cattle were temporarily immunised against rinderpest by spleen vaccination. The policy of free prophylactic immunisation has been pursued for

some years past, and its value is indicated by the fact that in 1938 there occurred only three outbreaks of rinderpest, all small and readily controlled.

288. The tsetse survey effected in 1937 disclosed only one considerable fly-belt in the Adamawa Districts; this, however, covers a huge area extending along the River Taraba and its tributaries and has been a favourite pasturage for Fulani cattle. The owners are now abandoning it on the advice of the Native Administration and a fall in the incidence of trypanosomiasis is already noticeable in their herds.

289. The campaign for better flaying and preparation of hides and skins has recently been extended to Gashaka, and a scheme of control is now in force in 38 markets in the Mandated Districts.

DIKWA DIVISION.

290. An immunisation camp was open at Mugdala from the 23rd April till the 15th May, when it had to close on account of the lateness of the rains and consequent shortage of grazing and water. During this period 2,667 cattle received active immunisation against rinderpest by the septo-virus method, while 1,833 were vaccinated against blackquarter and 2,475 against pleuro-pneumonia.

291. The few small outbreaks of rinderpest that occurred were effectively controlled; the main disease in the Dikwa Division, however, is contagious pleuro-pneumonia, which seems to be almost endemic in the area. The policy of prophylactic immunisation has been less readily accepted here than in Adamawa, but progress continues and in the last six months of the year two itinerant Veterinary Assistants were able to vaccinate 5,405 cattle against this disease.

292. The inspection station at Ngala was open throughout the year and dealt with 11,019 trade cattle; in addition to the general spleen vaccination against rinderpest, 8,586 head were also vaccinated against pleuro-pneumonia.

293. The scheme for the improvement of hides and skins made steady progress during the year and the inspection of markets was maintained. There is a particularly steady demand for skins from the Dikwa and Bama Districts. The United Africa Company has established a butter-buying centre at Bama; this relatively new outlet for dairy produce may be of great advantage to the Dikwa Emirate, which is almost debarred from exporting the usual cash-crops of low value-weight ratio by reason of its distance from the Railway and the Benue ports.

XXI.—MINES.

294. There are still no mines in the Territory, and a visit by two prospectors to the Kentu Area in 1938 seems to have met with little success.

295. Small quantities of a mineral known as "Rutile" have been found by natives in the Mamfe Division of the Cameroons Province, and the United Africa Company would have been glad to purchase as much as could be produced; in default of a prospecting licence, however, it was ruled that the sale would be illegal. A piece of partly decomposed magnetite, discovered by a missionary in the Tang Area of the Bamenda Division and submitted to the Geological Survey Department, proved to belong to the most valuable species of iron ore, and inquiries are being made as to the extent of the deposit.

XXII.—POPULATION STATISTICS.

296. The following tables show the distribution of the African population of the Territory in 1938:—

<i>Region.</i>				<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Adult Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Victoria Division	...	...	...	27,268	10,854	8,666	46,788
Kumba	"	...	...	21,466	23,687	25,251	70,404
Mamfe	"	...	...	21,323	24,080	22,736	68,139
Bamenda	"	...	...	68,311	88,050	104,061	260,422
Kentu Area	...	...	...	2,505	2,596	2,804	7,905
Adamawa Districts	...	...	...	70,184	74,236	69,857	214,277
Dikwa Division	...	...	...	52,131	68,763	68,398	189,292
Total	...	...	...	263,188	292,266	301,773	857,227
Cameroons Province,	1937	...	...	129,288	133,293	145,108	407,689
"	1938	...	...	138,368	146,671	160,714	445,753
Increase	...	...	...	9,080	13,378	15,606	38,064*
Northern Areas,	1937	...	...	125,432	149,902	147,672	423,006
"	1938	...	...	124,820	145,595	141,059	411,474
Decrease	...	...	...	612	4,307	6,613	11,532†
Grand Total,	1937	...	...	254,720	283,195	292,780	830,695
"	1938	...	...	263,188	292,266	301,773	857,227
Increase	...	...	...	8,468	9,071	8,993	26,532

* Paragraph 32 above refers.

† Paragraph 67 above refers.

297. The following table shows the numbers of Pagans and Moslems in each of the Mandated Districts of Adamawa:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Pagans.</i>	<i>Moslems.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Moslems to total population.</i>
Gashaka... ..	19,403	6,164	25,567	24·1
Toungo	4,629	1,971	6,600	29·8
Chamba	35,944	12,766	48,710	26·2
Verre	1,704	—	1,704	0
Belel	126	4,087	4,213	97
Zummo (part)	846	986	1,832	53·8
Holma (part)	115	4,076	4,191	97·2
Maiha	6,108	4,639	10,747	43·1
Mubi	36,395	8,255	44,650	20·7
Uba (part)	4,000	1,668	5,668	29·4
Mandara	52,795	7,600	60,395	12·5
Total	162,065	52,212	214,277	24·4

298. The non-African population of the Territory is shown by nationalities in the following table. M. Giraud, at the Thirty-fifth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, remarked on the apparent absence of Syrians or Lebanese: the two Syrians mentioned by Mr. Firth are the only persons of this nationality at present residing in the Cameroons; their omission from this table in previous Reports was due to a misunderstanding which arose from the fact that as Asiatics they are neither "European" nor "Native".

<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Adult Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cameroons Province ...	British ...	56	14	4	74
	German ...	200	56	29	285
	Dutch ...	19	8	—	27
	U.S.A. ...	2	4	—	6
	Danish ...	2	1	—	3
	Swiss ...	10	7	6	23
	Greek ...	1	—	—	1
	French ...	1	1	1	3
	Italian ...	4	8	—	12
	Syrians ...	1	1	—	2
	Kentu Area	—	—	—	—
Adamawa Districts ...	British ...	6	2	—	8
Dikwa Division ...	British ...	4	—	—	4
Total ... ..	... ..	306	102	40	448
Total, 1937 (now includes 2 Syrians).		282	99	29	410

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(i) Roads.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

299. The Public Works Department maintains 185 miles of motorable roads, surfaced for the most part with broken stone, and in addition there are nearly 400 miles of Native Administration roads of various grades, which despite the difficult nature of the country are negotiable by lorries throughout the greater part of the year. In both categories there has been a steady improvement, particularly in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, where the Provincial Engineer's assistance has been most readily available to the Native Administrations. In these Divisions the cocoa and banana traffic is relatively dense, and a census on the Victoria-Tiko road recorded a peak load of 1,100 tons in 24 hours. To meet such demands bituminous surfacing is being gradually extended to the sections subject to the heaviest wear, such as the road already mentioned, and the most difficult and hilly stretches between Victoria and Kumba. The experiments with this material mentioned in the 1937 Report have given satisfactory results, and reliable specifications have been worked out to suit local conditions.

300. Work on the new road from Mamfe to Bamenda was continued through mountainous and heavily forested country, in which much blasting and stone revetment were necessary, and costs in the most difficult section exceeded £1,200 a mile. At the end of the year only $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles remained to be constructed in order to reach Batibo, the western limit of the existing road from Bamenda, and it is hoped to complete this portion in 1939. It is estimated that the total cost of the new road will average £680 a mile over all; it forms an essential part of the route by which all-season communication is to be made possible from Victoria throughout the length of the Province. The other gap lies between Kombone in Kumba and Akak in Mamfe Division; here construction awaits completion of the survey which by December, 1938, had covered 24 miles of wild and difficult country to the south of Akak, while the rest of the line had been thoroughly reconnoitred and provisionally fixed.

301. The Kumba-Mbonge road has been completed in the course of the year and a specially designed pontoon capable of taking two-ton lorries is to replace the canoe and platform ferry at the Meme River crossing. Construction undertaken by Native Administrations in 1938 includes a six-mile stretch between Buea and Bokwae on the line of an old German track, some 24 miles of new roads in the Kumba Division, and the provision of permanent bridges and culverts on the existing road from Bamenda to Kumbo.

NORTHERN AREAS.

302. Difficulties of terrain combined with lack of economic justification continue to retard the development of all-season motor-roads in the Northern Areas. In Kentu there are no motor-roads, nor in view of the nature of the country and the scantiness of the population could there be any sufficient reason for diverting to this purpose such funds as are available for other social services. Similar reasons have led to the abandonment of the dry-season track from Jada to Mayo Jiman in southern Adamawa: this carried no commercial traffic and was used but rarely by the Administration. Part of the direct dry-season road from Yola to Dikwa and Maiduguri was re-aligned early in the year in order to avoid two crossings of the River Yedseram; in consequence it no longer passes through the Mubi District, but first enters Mandated Territory from the south on reaching the Mandara District boundary some five miles north of Uba, Mubi itself being now the end of a branch from the main route. This road is effectively maintained by the Native Administrations whose territories it traverses; it carries a limited amount of through traffic between Yola, Maiduguri and (via Mora) the Cameroons under French mandate. Its importance may increase if a recently reconnoitred route to South Africa by way of the French Congo and Angola is ever developed; at present, however, as the Adamawa section is scarcely ever used by commercial traffic, there is no economic justification for the costly bridging operations which would be necessary to make the road north of Mubi motorable in the wet season. A considerable network of dry-season tracks is maintained by the Dikwa Emirate for administrative purposes at a relatively low cost, the country being for the most part flat and free from rocks; on the other hand, large areas are liable to inundation, and the fine black cotton soil and swamp mud, easy to traverse when they are baked hard after weeks of drought, become quite impassible to wheeled traffic during the rains. Under such conditions the cost of all-season road construction would be out of all proportion to the benefits which it might confer on the inhabitants, and cannot be considered while more urgent calls on available resources remain to be satisfied.

(ii) Other Public Works.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

303. Existing water-supplies have been maintained by the Public Works Department and additional taps have been provided in the Strangers' Settlement near Buea. Concrete-lined wells have been constructed by the Victoria Native Administration at Tiko.

304. All Government buildings are maintained by the Public Works Department, which has also effected improvements in the hospitals at Victoria and Kumba, the Police lines at Victoria and the Customs Quarters at Tiko. The Native Administrations are responsible for the upkeep of their own numerous buildings: new construction undertaken by them during the year includes a hospital ward at Kumba, buildings for the Northern Bakossi and the Kembong Appeal Courts, and concrete market stalls, abattoirs and latrines at Victoria.

NORTHERN AREAS.

305. Little new building was done in the Northern Areas during the year under report. A house for the Touring Officer was erected at Mubi in local stone and cement at a cost of £388, and the usual maintenance and repairs required by the large number of Native Administration buildings were effectively executed under the general supervision of the Public Works Department's engineers posted to the three Provinces concerned.

(iii) Posts and Telegraphs.

306. There has been no change in the departmental arrangements described in the 1937 Report. One new telephone has been installed, and the increase in all classes of business has been maintained. Details of Savings Bank deposits are given at paragraph 176 above.

307. Wireless communications were affected in the early part of the year by failures of the apparatus at Buea and Mamfe; the former station was reopened with little delay, but the latter was out of action for 13 weeks. Otherwise all three stations have functioned satisfactorily during the period under report.

XXIV.—MARINE.

308. There has been no change in the establishment of the Marine Department as recorded in the 1937 Report, except the addition of two daily paid launch ratings. The launch provided in November, 1937, for the use of the Boundary Commission continued in its service until the end of April, 1938, and was employed by the Eastern Preventive Force from the 1st August onwards. One of the two native canoes used for waterway clearing was assigned to the Cape Nachtigal Lighthouse in April.

309. The following table shows the work of the ports of Victoria and Tiko, excluding vessels of the Royal Navy and those of the Nigerian Government.

III

Entered and Cleared.

<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Victoria.</i>		<i>Tiko.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Reg. Tonnage.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Reg. Tonnage.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Reg. Tonnage.</i>
German ...	53	136,352	79	151,057	132	287,409
British ...	78	157,831	5	2,457	83	160,288
Dutch ...	9	22,059	—	—	9	22,059
U.S.A. ...	3	10,247	—	—	3	10,247
Norwegian	1	1,750	3	5,250	4	7,000
Totals, 1938	144	328,239	87	158,764	231	487,003
Entered, 1937.	172	367,142	95	171,109	267	538,251
Cleared, 1937	172	367,142	94	169,156	266	536,298

This table does not include four launches (under 100 tons each) which entered and cleared the port of Victoria and of 88 which entered and 89 which cleared the port of Tiko in 1938. The aggregate tonnage of the 93 launches which cleared these ports was 2,042. Figures for imports and exports are given at Chapter VIII above.

310. The Transport and Lighterage service of the Marine Department has been well maintained and is in frequent demand. The total cargo handled by the Department in 1938 amounted to 3,314 tons, compared with 3,263 tons in 1937, and in addition 3,889 passengers and their baggage were carried between ship and shore.

311. The Dockyard has been constantly engaged in the maintenance and repair of Marine craft, and has also undertaken occasional work for other departments and members of the public. Erosion on the foreshore and Dockyard spit is being effectively controlled by the Public Works Department.

312. There were 57 privately-owned craft (apart from native canoes) in the Territory at the end of the year; these comprised 19 launches, 31 lighters, 4 surf-boats and 3 steel canoes. All launches were surveyed and all lighters and boats licensed, except two launches which were laid up throughout the year. One lighter was lost off Cape Nachtigal on the 30th December.

313. All lights and buoys have been kept in good order during the year, and waterway clearing was effected in the Mungo and Meme Rivers in February and March.

314. Victoria was visited by H.M.S. Londonderry in July and by H.M.S. Milford in November, and by two French submarines in April and August respectively.

XXV.—AVIATION.

315. A four-seater monoplane owned and piloted by Herr Blaich of the Likomba Plantation landed at Tiko aerodrome on the 16th March and departed for Germany two months later. It returned on the 28th November, and meanwhile a light monoplane, also belonging to Herr Blaich, had arrived with its pilot by ship on the 22nd October.

APPENDIX I
GENERAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population.		Trade (a).		Financial Year.	Revenue from External Sources.			Revenue other than from External Sources.			Expenditure on Public Finance.					
	African.	Non-African.	Imports.	Exports.		Loans.	Non-recoverable grants (b).	Government.	Native Administration.	Education		Agriculture		Public Health		Public Works	
										Government.	N.A.	Government.	N.A.(c)	Government.	N.A.		Government.	N.A.
1931	774,585	278	£ 103,866	£ 154,552	1930-31	—	£ 81,945	£ 51,071	£ 10,033	£ 3,395	£ 4,761	£ 786	£ 16,224	£ 1,029	£ 22,815	£ 13,170	
1932	781,011	254	103,462	158,296	1931-32	—	73,461	47,480	9,887	3,102	4,115	722	15,507	1,634	15,624	14,418	
1933	780,811	304	117,092	168,037	1932-33	—	81,042	46,234	9,032	2,248	3,476	608	13,092	1,460	14,763	9,302	
1934	778,352	316	116,148	194,012	1933-34	—	91,336	39,402	8,491	2,090	3,275	497	12,764	1,409	10,435	9,106	
1935	817,616	354	185,343	318,146	1934-35	—	94,624	39,655	8,037	2,030	3,155	500	12,966	1,697	13,584	9,972	
1936	825,234	382	243,467	445,459	1935-36(d)	—	100,730	43,327	8,171	2,008	3,180	528	12,583	1,755	16,177	12,480	
1937	830,695	410	329,645	526,554		—	125,075	50,455	14,298	2,552	4,706	779	20,180	1,887	23,940	17,448	
1938	857,227	448	296,520	426,930		—	110,249	50,644	14,965	2,497	4,529	900	21,230	2,549	27,483	20,320	

Area 34,081 sq. miles.
Public Debt, Nil.

(a) Including specie, through Customs stations.

(b) The non-recoverable grants are the estimated annual deficits which are met from the general revenue of Nigeria.

(c) Includes Forestry and Veterinary.

(d) Subsequent figures are for the calendar year.

APPENDIX II (A)

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

	<i>Jan.—Dec.</i> <i>1937.</i>	<i>Jan.—Dec.</i> <i>1938.</i>
	£	£
Expenditure	173,092	188,427
Revenue	125,075	110,249
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue ...	<u>48,017</u>	<u>78,178</u>

Summary of Revenue.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Jan.—Dec.</i> <i>1937.</i>	<i>Jan.—Dec.</i> <i>1938.</i>
	£	£
1. Licences and Internal Revenue	3,588	3,314
2. Fees of Court or Office	4,222	3,190
3. Customs	79,205	70,827
4. Posts and Telegraphs	4,665	4,137
5. Marine and Harbour	3,993	3,915
6. Water Supply Undertakings	—	297
7. Earnings of Government Departments and Sale of Government Property	—	872
8. Rent of Government Property	1,383	1,638
9. Direct Taxes	27,158	21,170
10. West African Currency Board	—	504
11. Miscellaneous	851	373
12. Land Sales	10	12
	<u>£125,075</u>	<u>£110,249</u>

DETAILS OF REVENUE HEADS 2, 4, 5 AND 9.

	<i>Jan.—Dec.</i> <i>1937.</i>	<i>Jan.—Dec.</i> <i>1938.</i>
	£	£
<i>Head 2. Fees of Court or Office.</i>		
Miscellaneous fees	3,418	2,424
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme ...	804	766
	<u>£4,222</u>	<u>£3,190</u>
<i>Head 4. Posts and Telegraphs.</i>		
Sale of Stamps	1,073	1,016
Transmission of Telegrams	1,367	1,159
Rental of Telephones and Trunk Calls ...	1,719	1,462
Postage on Parcels	319	253
Commission on Money and Postal Orders ...	—	117
Miscellaneous	187	130
	<u>£4,665</u>	<u>£4,137</u>

	<i>Jan.—Dec.,</i>	<i>Jan.—Dec.,</i>
	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
	£	£
<i>Head 5. Marine and Harbour.</i>		
Government Craft	1,384	1,374
Lighthouse and Buoyage Dues	1,751	1,769
Berthage Dues	317	313
Miscellaneous	541	459
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£3,993	£3,915
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Head 9. Direct Taxes.</i>		
General Tax—Northern Provinces	8,700	4,086
Jangali Tax—Northern Provinces	4,196	2,899
General Tax—Cameroons Province	12,568	11,457
Jangali Tax—Cameroons Province	753	1,601
Income Tax—Non-Natives	941	1,127
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£27,158	£21,170
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Summary of Expenditure.

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Jan.—Dec.,</i>	<i>Jan.—Dec.,</i>
	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
	£	£
1. Governor's Office P	539	528
2. Accountant-General P	1,683	1,696
3. Administrator-General P	66	79
4. Agriculture	4,706	4,529
5. Audit	96	200
6. Customs	6,553	5,827
7. Education	14,298	14,965
8. Forestry	3,412	3,254
9. Judicial	365	519
10. Lands and Survey	1,995	3,352
11. Legal P	250	490
12. Marine	6,059	6,802
13. Medical	20,180	21,230
14. Military P	12,518	12,396
15. Miscellaneous P	2,633	9,345
16. Pensions and Gratuities P	11,584	12,146
17. Police	17,817	17,624
18. Posts and Telegraphs	8,410	7,201
19. Printing and Stationery P	1,409	1,763
20. Prisons	4,834	5,409
21. Provincial Administration	25,736	28,589
22. Public Works Department	6,159	7,154
23. Public Works Recurrent	8,527	10,182
24. Public Works Extraordinary	9,254	10,147
25. Secretariat P	1,187	1,205
26. Transport Directorate... .. P	147	188
27. Veterinary	2,675	1,807
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£173,092	£188,427
	<hr/>	<hr/>

P = Proportionate figures.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE HEADS.

						Jan.—Dec.,	Jan.—Dec.,
						1937.	1938.
						£	£
<i>Head 1. Governor's Office.</i>							
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	P	404	434
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	P	135	94
						<u>£539</u>	<u>£528</u>
<i>Head 2. Accountant-General.</i>							
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	P	1,347	1,608
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	P	336	88
						<u>£1,683</u>	<u>£1,696</u>
<i>Head 3. Administrator-General.</i>							
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	P	60	74
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	P	6	5
						<u>£66</u>	<u>£79</u>
<i>Head 4. Agriculture.</i>							
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...		3,843	3,604
Other Charges	...	...	...	...		535	577
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...		328	348
						<u>£4,706</u>	<u>£4,529</u>
<i>Head 5. Audit.</i>							
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...		—	67
Other Charges	...	...	...	...		—	27
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...		96	106
						<u>£96</u>	<u>£200</u>
<i>Head 6. Customs.</i>							
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...		5,560	4,742
Other Charges	...	...	...	...		486	565
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...		507	520
						<u>£6,553</u>	<u>£5,827</u>
<i>Head 7. Education.</i>							
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...		9,543	10,413
Other Charges	...	...	...	...		4,255	3,809
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...		500	743
						<u>£14,298</u>	<u>£14,965</u>
<i>Head 8. Forestry.</i>							
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...		2,412	2,236
Other Charges	...	...	...	...		700	553
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...		300	465
						<u>£3,412</u>	<u>£3,254</u>

P = Proportionate figures.

					Jan.—Dec., 1937.	Jan.—Dec., 1938.
					£	£
<i>Head 9. Judicial.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	... P	77	147
Other Charges	...	...	...	... P	128	212
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...	160	160
					<u>£365</u>	<u>£519</u>
<i>Head 10. Lands and Survey.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	933	1,868
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	812	1,016
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...	250	468
					<u>£1,995</u>	<u>£3,352</u>
<i>Head 11. Legal.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	... P	—	437
Other Charges	...	...	...	... P	—	53
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...	250	—
					<u>£250</u>	<u>£490</u>
<i>Head 12. Marine.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	2,459	3,405
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	3,090	2,919
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...	510	478
					<u>£6,059</u>	<u>£6,802</u>
<i>Head 13. Medical.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	13,812	14,192
Other Charges	...	...	...	...	5,668	5,934
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...	...	700	1,104
					<u>£20,180</u>	<u>£21,230</u>
<i>Head 14. Military.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	... P	8,346	7,852
Other Charges	...	...	...	... P	4,172	4,544
					<u>£12,518</u>	<u>£12,396</u>
<i>Head 15. Miscellaneous.</i>						
Miscellaneous Other Charges Items	...	...	...	... P	2,633	9,345*

P = Proportionate figures.

* Increase due to the ocean passages of officers and their wives are now charged to Miscellaneous Head and not to Departmental Heads.

					Jan.—Dec., 1937.	Jan.—Dec., 1938.
					£	£
<i>Head 16. Pensions and Gratuities.</i>						
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	P	10,534	11,042
W. and O. Pensions Scheme	...	...	...	P	1,050	1,104
					<u>£11,584</u>	<u>£12,146</u>
<i>Head 17. Police.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...		15,245	15,255
Other Charges	...	...	...		1,994	2,047
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...		578	322
					<u>£17,817</u>	<u>£17,624</u>
<i>Head 18. Posts and Telegraphs.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...		6,545	5,802
Other Charges	...	...	...		692	680
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...		1,173	719
					<u>£8,410</u>	<u>£7,201</u>
<i>Head 19. Printing and Stationery.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	P	790	763
Other Charges	...	...	...	P	619	1,000
					<u>£1,409</u>	<u>£1,763</u>
<i>Head 20. Prisons.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...		2,284	2,302
Other Charges	...	...	...		2,324	2,832
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...		226	275
					<u>£4,834</u>	<u>£5,409</u>
<i>Head 21. Provincial Administration.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...		19,367	21,390
Other Charges	...	...	...		6,369	5,696
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...		—	1,303
					<u>£25,736</u>	<u>£28,389</u>
<i>Head 22. Public Works Department.</i>						
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...		4,966	5,488
Other Charges	...	...	...		673	784
Share of H.Q. Administration	...	...	...		520	882
					<u>£6,159</u>	<u>£7,154</u>

P=Proportionate figures.

	Jan.—Dec., 1937.	Jan.—Dec., 1938.
	£	£
<i>Head 23. Public Works Recurrent.</i>		
Current Repairs and Maintenance—Public Buildings and Quarters	1,768	2,133
Furniture—Quarters and Public Buildings ...	175	231
Improvement to Margins and Permanent Drainage, etc.	—	390
Minor Works and Additions	280	—
Uniforms	—	22
Maintenance—Roads and Bridges	4,419	4,940
„ Township Roads	376	395
„ Water Supplies	71	146
„ and Running of Motor Vehicles ...	929	1,008
Supply of Water	161	92
Tools and Repairs to Plant	9	25
Upkeep of Cemeteries	3	6
Upkeep of Condensers	—	1
Foreshores, Walls and Piers	260	750
Labour, Packing and Handling Charges ...	54	36
Water and Road Transport	5	} 7
Station Motor Transport	6	
Preliminary Works Investigation	11	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£8,527	£10,182
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Head 24. Public Works Extraordinary.</i>		
Minor Works	—	768
Mamfe-Bamenda Road	6,872	7,137
Survey of Kumba-Mamfe Road	—	285
African Staff Quarters—Victoria	182	1,454
Re-surfacing Tiko Road	1,912	90
Houses of Local Construction	—	388
Bamenda Hospital—New Ward... ..	288	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£9,254	£10,147
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Head 25. Secretariat.</i>		
Personal Emoluments P	1,063	1,171
Other Charges P	124	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1,187	£1,205
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Head 26. Transport Directorate.</i>		
Personal Emoluments P	135	182
Other Charges P	12	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£147	£188
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Head 27. Veterinary.</i>		
Personal Emoluments	1,348	555
Other Charges	927	1,087
Share of H.Q. Administration	400	165
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£2,675	£1,807
	<hr/>	<hr/>

P = Proportionate figures.

APPENDIX II (B).

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE TREASURIES
FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1937 AND 1938.

Victoria Division.

						1937.	1938.
						£	£
<i>Revenue.</i>							
General Tax*	...	...	...	...	...	2,873	2,429
Native Courts :—							
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	50	116
Fees	...	...	...	...	...	396	525
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	495	321
Totals						<u>3,814</u>	<u>£3,391</u>
<i>Expenditure.</i>							
Central	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
District Heads	...	...	...	...	...	254	265
Village Heads	...	...	...	...	...	132	106
Judicial	...	...	...	...	...	440	498
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	157	67
Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	86	88
Works Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	680	750
Works Staff	...	...	...	...	...	70	73
Education	...	...	...	...	...	156	136
Medical and Sanitary	...	...	...	...	...	304	391
Forestry and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	19	20
Capital Works	...	...	...	...	...	151	34
Special Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	185	1,043
Totals						<u>£2,636</u>	<u>£3,474</u>

* 1.1.37 to 31.3.38, 50 per cent. ; 1.4.38 to 31.12.38, 60 per cent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

						£
Surplus, 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	6,374
Revenue, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	3,391
						<u>£9,765</u>
Expenditure, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£3,474
Add Shares to Bakweri and Balong N. Treasuries	...	...	...	...	...	1,369
						<u>4,843</u>
Surplus, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£4,922*</u>

* Includes fixed deposit with Bank.

Bakweri Native Treasury.

						1937.	1938.
						£	£
<i>Revenue.</i>							
General Tax*	...	...	...	...	...	1,104	2,677
Native Courts :—							
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	32	42
Fees	...	...	...	...	...	392	372
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	363	452
Totals						<u>£1,891</u>	<u>£3,543</u>

* 1.1.37 to 31.3.38, 50 per cent. ; 1.4.38 to 31.12.38, 60 per cent.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	1937.	1938.
	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	139	144
Village Heads	97	87
Judicial	290	367
Treasury	56	39
Prisons	5	10
Miscellaneous	92	61
Works Recurrent	410	416
Works Staff	183	200
Education	73	84
Medical and Sanitary	53	107
Forestry and Agriculture	—	—
Capital Works	75	90
Special Expenditure	192	485
Totals	<u>£1,665</u>	<u>£2,090</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	£
Surplus, 1st January, 1938	2,264
Revenue, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	3,543
Expenditure 1st January to 31st December, 1938	<u>5,807</u> 2,090
Surplus, 31st December, 1938	<u>£3,717*</u>

* Includes fixed deposit with bank.

Balong Native Treasury.

<i>Revenue.</i>	1937.	1938.
	£	£
General Tax*	382	1,062
Native Courts :—		
Fines	16	18
Fees	99	92
Other Receipts	117	100
Totals	<u>£614</u>	<u>£1,272</u>
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Central	—	—
District Heads	45	48
Village Heads	35	32
Judicial	182	188
Treasury	42	24
Prisons	1	—
Miscellaneous	24	25
Works Recurrent	41	38
Works Staff	23	13
Education	117	144
Medical and Sanitary	84	54
Forestry and Agriculture	27	26
Capital Works	53	—
Special Expenditure	—	233
Totals	<u>£674</u>	<u>£825</u>

* I.I.37 to 31.3.38, 50 per cent.; 1.4.38 to 31.12.38, 70 per cent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Surplus, 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£	521
Revenue, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...		1,272
							<hr/>
Expenditure, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£1,793	825
							<hr/>
Surplus, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£968*	
							<hr/>

* Includes fixed deposit with bank.

Kumba Division.

							1937.	1938.
							£	£
<i>Revenue.</i>								
General Tax*	...	...	...	...	...	3,672	4,712
Native Courts :—								
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	395	318
Fees	...	...	...	...	...	1,423	1,177
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	1,880	1,190
						<hr/>	<hr/>	
	Totals	...	...	...	...	£7,370	£7,397
						<hr/>	<hr/>	
<i>Expenditure.</i>								
Central	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
District Heads	...	...	...	...	...	65	66
Village Heads	...	...	...	...	...	820	904
Judicial	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,259
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	249	184
Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	8	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	197	237
Works Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	2,027
Works Staff	...	...	...	...	...	215	247
Education	...	...	...	...	...	476	487
Medical and Sanitary	...	...	...	...	...	258	569
Forestry and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	106	127
Capital Works	...	...	...	...	...	1,286	529
Special Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	1,658	1,686
						<hr/>	<hr/>	
	Totals	...	...	...	...	£7,922	£8,333
						<hr/>	<hr/>	

* 1.1.37 to 31.3.38, 50 per cent. ; 1.4.38 to 31.12.28, 60 per cent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Surplus, 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£	7,864
Revenue, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...		7,397
							<hr/>
Expenditure, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£15,261	
							<hr/>
Surplus, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£6,928*	
							<hr/>

* Includes deposit with Bank.

Mamfe Division.

						1937.	1938.
<i>Revenue.</i>						£	£
General Tax*	...	...	...	...	...	1,542	1,690
Native Courts :—							
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	100	92
Fees	...	...	...	...	...	1,236	1,287
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	465	705
Totals						<u>£3,343</u>	<u>£3,774</u>
<i>Expenditure.</i>							
Central	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
District Heads	...	...	...	...	...	40	40
Village Heads	...	...	...	...	...	495	518
Judicial	...	...	...	...	...	624	798
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	156	87
Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	15	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	145	132
Works Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	832	946
Works Staff	...	...	...	...	...	103	102
Education	...	...	...	...	...	377	387
Medical and Sanitary	...	...	...	...	...	146	151
Forestry and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	140	135
Capital Works	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	141	654
Totals						<u>£3,209</u>	<u>£3,957</u>

* 1.1.37 to 31.3.38, 50 per cent. ; 1.4.38 to 31.12.38, 60 per cent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Surplus, 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£6,101
Revenue, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	3,774
						<u>£9,875</u>
Expenditure, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	3,957
Surplus, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£5,918*</u>

* Includes deposit with bank.

Bamenda Division.

						1937.	1938.
<i>Revenue.</i>						£	£
General Tax*	...	...	...	...	...	4,911	3,473
Jangali (Cattle Tax)*	...	...	...	...	...	1,473	446
Native Courts :—							
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	153	162
Fees	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	1,284
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	501	626
Totals						<u>£8,123</u>	<u>£5,991</u>

* 1.1.37 to 31.3.38, 50 per cent. ; 1.4.38 to 31.12.38, 65 per cent. and 70 per cent.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	1937. £	1938. £
Central	—	—
District Heads	1,031	989
Village Heads	754	435
Judicial	1,174	1,224
Treasury	278	189
Police	367	325
Prisons	20	3
Miscellaneous	459	569
Works Recurrent	1,677	2,273
Works Staff	121	155
Education	304	369
Surveys	42	68
Medical and Sanitary	424	333
Forestry and Agriculture	184	135
Capital Works	—	10
Special Expenditure	859	1,786
Totals	<u>£7,694</u>	<u>£8,863</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Surplus, 1st January, 1938	£ 9,284†
Revenue, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	5,991
	<u>£15,275</u>
Expenditure, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	8,863
Surplus, 31st December, 1938	<u>£6,412*</u>

† Includes £26 advances outstanding.

* Includes deposit with bank.

Banso Native Treasury.

<i>Revenue.</i>	1937. £	1938. £
General Tax*	554	61
Jangali (Cattle Tax)*	599	650
Native Courts :—		
Fines	4	11
Fees	20	30
Other Receipts	93	72
Totals	<u>£1,270</u>	<u>£824</u>

* 1.1.37 to 31.3.38, 50 per cent. ; 1.4.38 to 31.12.38, 70 per cent.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	1937.	1938.
	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	131	131
Village Heads	221	115
Judicial	67	66
Treasury	33	25
Police	24	28
Prisons	—	1
Miscellaneous	24	22
Works Recurrent	112	137
Works Staff	12	12
Education	7	3
Surveys	2	16
Medical and Sanitary	55	67
Forestry and Agriculture	63	72
Capital Works	—	—
Special Expenditure	270	459
Totals	<u>£1,021</u>	<u>£1,154</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Surplus, 1st January, 1938	£2,292
Revenue, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	824
	<u>£3,116</u>
Expenditure, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	1,154
Surplus, 31st December, 1938	<u>£1,962*</u>

* Includes fixed deposit with bank.

Kentu Area.

<i>Revenue.</i>	1937.	1938.
	£	£
General Tax (60 per cent.)	254	244
Native Courts	13	15
Interest on Investments	12	13
Miscellaneous	1	1
Total	<u>£280</u>	<u>£273</u>
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Kentu Native Authority	30	30
Ndoro Native Authority	33	33
Tigon Native Authority	50	51
Scribes	16	21
Works Recurrent	9	26
Central Services performed at Wukari Treasury, etc.	16	51
	<u>£154</u>	<u>£212</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance, 1st January, 1938...	...	...	...	...	...	£	1,186
Revenue, 1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...		273
							<u>£1,459</u>
Expenditure, 1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...		212
Balance, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...		<u>£1,247</u>

Adamawa Districts.

<i>Revenue.</i>							1937.	1938.
							£	£
General Tax (60 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	...	6,639	5,205
Cattle Tax (60 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	...	3,525	4,349
Native Courts	...	...	...	...	...	552	412
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	...	386	426
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	253	26
						<u>£11,355</u>	<u>£10,418</u>	
<i>Expenditure.</i>								
Central*	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	1,511
District Heads	...	...	...	...	...	1,203	1,638
Village Heads	...	...	...	...	...	925	1,023
Judicial*	...	...	...	...	...	621	636
Treasury*	...	...	...	...	...	185	211
Police*	...	...	...	...	...	278	552
Prisons*	...	...	...	...	...	188	831
Works Recurrent*	...	...	...	...	...	1,063	1,990
Works Staff*	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	625
Education*	...	...	...	...	...	536	417
Survey*	...	...	...	...	...	—	25
Medical and Sanitary*	...	...	...	...	...	115	405
Agricultural and Veterinary*	...	...	...	...	...	191	260
Forestry*	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Miscellaneous*	...	...	...	...	...	203	232
Works Extraordinary*†	...	...	...	...	...	1,553	1,399
						<u>£9,674</u>	<u>£11,762</u>	

* = proportional ; .47 in 1937, .48 in 1938.

† This item includes the items Capital Works and Special Expenditure in the 1937 Report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance, 1st January, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	£	16,206
Revenue, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...		10,418
							<u>£26,624</u>
Expenditure, 1st January to 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...		11,762
Balance, 31st December, 1938	...	...	...	...	...		<u>£14,862</u>

Dikwa Emirate.

<i>Revenue.</i>	1937.	1938.
	£	£
General Tax (65 per cent.)	7,866	9,146
Cattle Tax (65 per cent.)... ..	3,037	3,427
Native Courts	871	530
Interest on Investments	418	516
Miscellaneous	203	142
	<u>£12,395*</u>	<u>£13,761</u>
 <i>Expenditure.</i>		
Central	2,556	2,611
District Heads	1,372	1,431
Village Heads	980	907
Judicial	520	653
Treasury	157	160
Police	531	770
Prisons	529	562
Various	2	12
Works Recurrent	1,764	1,264
Works Staff	208	204
Education	506	470
Survey	—	7
Medical and Sanitary	448	472
Agriculture, Veterinary and Forestry	42	118
Miscellaneous	145	204
Special Expenditure	527	—
Works Extraordinary	480	414
	<u>£10,767</u>	<u>£10,259</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	£
Balance, 1st January, 1938... ..	27,008*
Revenue, 1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938	13,761
	<u>£40,769</u>
Expenditure, 1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938	10,259
	<u>£30,510</u>
Net unallocated	9,128
	<u>£21,382</u>

* An explanation of these discrepancies from the figures shown in the 1937 Report is given on the next page.

APPENDIX III.

EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN STAFF EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN
THE MANDATED TERRITORY.

(a) European.

<i>Service.</i>	<i>Cameroons Province.</i>	<i>Northern Areas.</i>
Administration	11.65	5
Medical and Sanitary	7	—
Education	2	1
Police	4	—
Public Works	3	—
Marine	1	—
Agriculture	1	—
Forestry	1	—
Posts and Telegraphs	1	—
Customs	1	—

(b) African.

(a) GOVERNMENT STAFF.

<i>Region.</i>	<i>Professional.</i>	<i>Clerical.</i>	<i>Non-clerical*</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Victoria Division	—	53	44	97
Kumba „	—	9	38	47
Mamfé „	1	4	14	19
Bamenda „	—	7	18	25
Total, Cameroons Province	1	73	114	188†
Kentu Area	—	—	—	—
Adamawa Districts	—	—	4	4
Dikwa Division	—	1	6	7
Grand Total	1	74	124	199

* Not including members of the Police Force. cf. paragraph 146.

† 15 of the clerical and 22 of the non-clerical staff are natives of Mandated Territory.

(b) NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS STAFF.

<i>Service.</i>	<i>Victoria Divison.</i>	<i>Kumba Divison.</i>	<i>Mamfe Divison.</i>	<i>Bamenda Divison.</i>	<i>Total, Cameroons Province.</i>	<i>Kentia Area.</i>	<i>Adamawa Districts.</i>	<i>Dikwa Divison.</i>	<i>Grand Total.</i>
Administration* ...	6	3	3	9	21	50	228	126	425
Education ...	11	17	10	10	48	—	2	21	71
Forestry, Agriculture and Veterinary.	2	9	6	3	20	—	18	10	48
Judicial ...	46	57	65	84	252	—	15	11	278
Medical ...	9	9	6	113	137	—	5	17	159
Police ...	—	—	—	56	56	—	50	78	184
Survey ...	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Public Works ...	11	5	2	8	26	—	2	30	58
Prisons ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	23	31
Total ...	85	100	92	285	562	50	328	316	1,256

* Includes Treasury Staff.

APPENDIX IV (A).

DERIVATION OF LABOUR EMPLOYED ON PLANTATIONS IN VICTORIA DIVISION, 1938.

<i>Cameroons under British Mandate.</i>			<i>Cameroons under French Mandate.</i>		<i>Nigeria and other Territories.</i>	
<i>Clan or Local Group.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Clan or Local Group.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Linguistic or Territorial Category.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Bakweri ...	Victoria...	988	Babanki ...	34	Abor ...	1
Balong ...	„ ...	12	Babute ...	57	Calabar ...	121
Bambuko ...	„ ...	61	Bafangi ...	111	Congo ...	24
Mungo ...	„ ...	4	Bafia ...	168	Fulani ...	7
Bafaw ...	Kumba ...	33	Bafusang	2	Gold Coast	11
Bakossi ...	„ ...	942	Bangante	16	Hausa ...	50
Bakundu ...	„ ...	9	Bakoko ...	445	Ibo ...	531
Balundu ...	„ ...	1,170	Bambala	3	Liberia ...	8
Bassossi ...	„ ...	1	Bamum ...	159	Togo ...	16
Basso ...	Mamfe ...	156	Bamumbo	49	Yoruba ...	9
Banyangi ...	„ ...	2,002	Bana ...	479	—	—
Bangwa ...	„ ...	925	Banen ...	17	—	—
Keaka ...	„ ...	149	Bangisa ...	27	—	—
Bafum ...	Bamenda	1,149	Bangiyang	4	—	—
Bafuwum ...	„ ...	135	Bassa ...	32	—	—
Bali ...	„ ...	1,941	Batanga ...	20	—	—
Bamenda ...	„ ...	3,117	Bawang ...	55	—	—
Bamessi ...	„ ...	49	Dschang ...	594	—	—
Bameta ...	„ ...	372	Duala ...	48	—	—
Baminge ...	„ ...	45	Ebolowa ...	29	—	—
Bamukong ...	„ ...	467	Makia ...	1	—	—
Bande ...	„ ...	19	Mbesas ...	18	—	—
Kumbo ...	„ ...	70	Mbo ...	157	—	—
—	—	—	Munkule ...	2	—	—
—	—	—	Ngolo ...	189	—	—
—	—	—	Njali ...	36	—	—
—	—	—	Nkongsamba	1	—	—
—	—	—	Nsungnay	80	—	—
—	—	—	Sanaga ...	170	—	—
—	—	—	Tikari ...	20	—	—
—	—	—	Yabassi ...	16	—	—
—	—	—	Yaunde ...	1,666	—	—
Totals ...	... ..	13,816	... ..	4,705	...	778

**DERIVATION OF LABOUR EMPLOYED ON PLANTATIONS
IN KUMBA DIVISION, 1938.**

<i>Cameroons under British Mandate.</i>			<i>Cameroons under French Mandate.</i>		<i>Nigeria and other Territories.</i>	
<i>Clan or Local Group.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Clan or Local Group.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Linguistic or Territorial Category.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Mamfe ...	Mamfe ...	162	Duala ...	19	Ibo ...	1,231
Banyangi ...	„ ...	377	Yaunde ...	51	Ibibio ...	480
Bamenda ...	Bamenda	236	Various ...	30	Others ...	20
Balundu ...	Kumba ...	943	—	—	—	—
Balue ...	„ ...	125	—	—	—	—
Bakossi ...	„ ...	30	—	—	—	—
Bakweri ...	Victoria...	2	—	—	—	—
Various ...	Various	2,108	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	—	3,983	—	100	—	1,731

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS: Victoria Division.

Name of Estate.	Doctor whose services are retained.	Euro- pean Dressers.	African Staff.		Hospitals.	Beds.	Isolation wards.	Average No. of labourers employed.	No. of deaths.	No. of in-patients.	No. of out-patients.
			Dis-pensers.	Dressers.							
West African Plantation Company—	Dr. H. Graf	1	—	11	1	40	3	3,681	12	384	12,368
Victoria ...		—	—	2	1	20	—	310	2	211	2,859
Molyko ...		—	—	5	1	62	—	1,170	12	423	15,671
Missellele ...		—	—	—	1	14	—	645	—	291	6,018
Bimbia ...											
Moliwe Plantation Company.	Government Medical Officer, Victoria.	1	—	5	1	34	1	2,107	16	524	7,441
Holtfoth Plantations—	Dr. H. Pauli-Magnus	—	—	1	1	16	—	493	1	86	2,363
Njoke ...		—	—	1	1	6	1	114	1	22	182
Holtfoth ...		—	—	5	2	35	1	3,552	42	653	9,992
Rochricht ...		—	—	2	1	6	1	378	1	320	1,645
Steinhausen ...											
Oechelhausen Plantation	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
African Fruit Company	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debundscha Plantation	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bibundi Plantation Company—											
Bibundi ...	do.	—	—	4	2	24	1	1,734	7	396	2,502
Isongo ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mokundange ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ombe Plantation ...	do.	—	—	1	1	3	—	152	—	12	313
“Likomba” Kamerun ...	Dr. H. Graf	1	—	8	1	33	1	2,590	28	827	6,266
Bananen Gesellschaft, A.G., Likomba.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isohi Plantation ...	do.	—	—	1	—	—	—	222	1	115	2,718

Victoria Division.—contd.

Name of Estate.	Doctor whose services are retained.	Euro- pean Dressers.	African Staff.		Hospi- tals.	Beds.	Isola- tion wards.	Average No. of labourers em- ployed.	No. of deaths.	No. of in- patients.	No. of out- patients.
			Dis- pensers.	Dressers.							
N. V. Handelmaat- schappij "Deceba" } Ekona-Mpundu } Meanja ... } Idenau Estate ... } Bwenga Plantation ... }	Government Medical Officer, Victoria. Dr. H. Pauli-Magnus Government Medical Officer, Victoria.	1 — —	— — —	3 1 1	1 1 1	36 18 10	1 — 1	3,091 748 437	9 4 1	766 180 73	2,463 1,124 608

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS: Kumba Division.

United Africa Company, Ndian.	Government Medical Officer, Calabar.	—	—	2	1	17	1	900	6	437	960
Gesellschaft Sud. Kame- run Ikassa.	Government Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	2	1	12	1	430	2	329	1,877
Deutsch Westafrikan- ische Handelsgesell- schaft Mbonge.	do.	—	—	3	1	16	1	1,500	14	287	1,261
Bai Estate ...	do.	—	—	1	1	5	—	290	1	48	1,146
Scheitlin's Estate, Tombel	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Kamerun Kautschuk Compagnie, Mukonje.	do.	—	—	2	1	32	2	930	5	1,048	2,929
Kamerun Eisenbahn Gesellschaft, Tombel.	do.	—	1	1	1	16	2	750	7	486	2,331

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Kumba Division, 1938

Diseases.	U.A.C. Ndian.		G.S.K. Ikassa.		D.W.H. Mbonge.		Bai Rubber and Cocoa Estate.		Scheitlin's Estate, Tombel.		Cie Generale de l'Equa- teur, Etam.		K.K.C. Mukonje.		K.E.G. Tombel		Total.
	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	
Malaria ...	1	32	1	17	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	246
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery...	—	6	—	4	1	10	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	40
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yellow Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Elephantiasis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Chicken-pox ...	—	201	—	99	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	446
Yaws ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Sleeping Sickness ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Gonorrhoea ...	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Rheumatism ...	—	1	—	15	—	21	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	194
Nervous Diseases ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Eye ...	—	20	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	55
Diseases of Ear ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	21
Diseases of Heart ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15
Diseases of Nose, Mouth and Throat.	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Diseases of Lymphatic Gland.	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Bronchitis...	—	14	—	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	53

Kumba Division, 1938—continued.

Diseases.	U.A.C. N'dian.		G.S.K. Ikassa.		D.W.H. Mbonge.		Bai Rubber and Cocoa Estate.		Scheitlin's Estate, Tombel.		Cie Generale de l'Equateur, Etam.		K.K.C. Mukonje.		K.E.G. Tombel.		Total.
	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	
Pneumonia ...	1	15	—	—	3	13	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	49
Pleurisy ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Diseases of Stomach ...	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	118	—	—	143
Intestinal Diseases other than Dysentery.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Helminthic (Worm) Diseases.	1	38	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	80
Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
Diseases of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Kidney ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Diseases of Bladder and Urethra.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superficial Abscesses ...	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	15	13	—	43
Deep Abscesses ...	—	3	—	74	—	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	34	6	—	147
Tropical Ulcer ...	—	11	—	14	—	68	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	127	71	—	294
Diseases of Skin ...	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	79	—	106
Diseases of Joints ...	—	2	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Major (big) Injuries ...	1	2	—	5	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	63
Minor (small) Injuries ...	—	49	—	40	—	2	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	243	16	—	368
Hernia ...	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	14
Influenza ...	—	13	—	8	4	25	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	10	32	—	100
Major and Minor Operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	57
Total Deaths ...	6	437	2	329	14	287	1	48	—	—	—	—	5	1,048	7	486	2,670
Total In-patients ...	—	960	—	1,877	—	1,261	—	1,146	—	—	—	—	—	2,929	—	2,331	10,504
Total Out-patients ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS : Victoria Division, 1918.

Diseases.	Oechelhausen Plantation.		Holtfoth Plantation.		Idenau Estate.		Isobi Plantation.		Moliwe Plantation.		Likomba Plantation.		African Fruit Company.		Ombe Plantation.		Ekona Plantation.		Bibundi and Mokundange.		Bwanga Plantation.		West African Plantations, Victoria.		Molyko Plantation.		Bimbica and Mabeta.		Missicile Plantation.		Debunscha Plantation.		Total.			
	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.						
Malaria	—	3	—	9	4	29	—	24	3	66	—	68	1	9	—	—	—	30	1	29	—	7	—	11	—	15	—	17	—	—	—	45	371			
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2			
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3			
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	2	13	—	73	12	33	—	1	—	1	—	9	—	3	3	19	—	4	—	9	3	52	—	2	258			
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Elephantiasis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17		
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	6	—	13	—	8	—	11	—	14	—	24	—	—	—	10	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	112			
Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	29	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	2	—	9	—	3	—	1	—	9	—	62	148			
Sleeping Sickness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16		
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11		
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	34		
Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	12	—	15	—	31	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	11	—	—	—	33	—	8	—	7	—	7	—	24	181			
Apoplexy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rheumatism	—	3	—	6	—	8	—	8	—	39	—	22	—	33	—	2	—	4	—	18	—	4	—	36	—	21	—	48	—	20	—	23	—	295		
Nervous Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7		
Diseases of Eye	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	32	—	2	—	1	—	8	—	1	—	7	—	4	—	—	2	78		
Diseases of Ear	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	9	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	17	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	58		
Diseases of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	30	
Diseases of Nose, Mouth and Throat.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	54	
Diseases of Lymphatic Gland.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	20		
Bronchitis... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	13	—	16	—	—	—	35	—	8	—	7	—	15	—	12	—	20	—	20	—	11	—	170		
Pneumonia	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	6	23	22	80	16	80	—	1	5	6	4	24	—	1	8	2	8	—	7	8	37	1	17	—	—	360		
Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		
Diseases of Stomach	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	13	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	3	2	10	—	4	—	—	—	41	—	15	—	120		
Intestinal Diseases other than Dysentery.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	30	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53		
Helminthic (Worm) Diseases.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	77	
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Liver	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Diseases of Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	8	
Diseases of Bladder and Urethra.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Superficial Abscesses	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	8	—	53	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	11	—	28	—	6	—	9	—	8	—	5	—	31	—	—	4	—	192	
Deep Abscesses	—	3	—	11	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	57	1	64	—	1	—	25	—	43	—	13	—	24	—	7	—	13	—	19	—	—	—	290		
Tropical Ulcer	—	8	—	22	—	19	—	—	—	53	—	184	1	203	—	1	—	116	—	139	—	18	—	70	—	44	—	77	—	122	—	—	—	1,077		
Diseases of Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	17	—	33	—	12	—	—	—	38	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	8	—	17	—	12	—	—	—	164		
Diseases of Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	12	—	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	39	
Major Injuries	—	—	—	6	—	16	—	2	—	9	—	3	—	6	—	1	1	15	—	8	—	4	1	14	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	96		
Minor Injuries	—	4	—	6	—	38	—	—	—	102	—	80	—	49	—	—	—	34	—	22	—	1	—	39	—	57	—	48	—	17	—	37	—	535		
New Growths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Major Operation	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	2	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	
Minor Operation	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	65	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402
Total Deaths	—	—	1	86	4	180	—	115	16	524	28	825	42	653	—	12	9	766	7	396	—	73	12	2	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5,415	
Total In-Patients	—	22	—	86	4	180	—	115	16	524	28	825	42	653	—	12	9	766	7	396	—	73	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Out-Patients	182	—	2,363	—	1,124	—	2,718	—	7,441	—	6,266	—	9,992	—	313	—	2,463	—	2,502	—	608	—	12,368	—	2,859	—	6,018	—	15,671	—	1,645	—	—	—	—	74,533

APPENDIX IV (D).
LABOUR OF PLANTATIONS: INSPECTION REPORTS.
Victoria Division.

Name of Plantation.	Name of Owner.	Date Inspected.	Number of European Staff.	No. of African Staff.			Number of Labourers.	Percentage who have wives.	Percentage who are permanent.	Are labourers' huts satisfactory?		Is Sanitation satisfactory?	Wages.	Ration Scale.	Means of Discipline.	Date of last Inspection.	Area of Estate.	Area Cultivated.	Any complaints by Labour.	
				Clerks.	Overseers.	Artisans.				Not according to Medical Standard.	Great majority not satisfactory.								Existing defects being remedied.	Existing defects being remedied.	During Inspection.	During previous three months.
W.A.P.V., Bota ...	West African Plantation Company, Victoria.	9.11.38	13	9	—	30	601	20	70	Great majority not satisfactory.	Not according to Medical Standard.	Per day. 4d.-9d.	10 oz. fish, 5 oz. salt, 6 lbs. rice or equivalent cocoyams. Allowance of palm fruits and tobacco.	Dismissal.	24.11.37	18,790	Acres. 6,585	No	One settled satisfactorily	
W.A.P.V., Ngeme and Sachsenhof Sections.	do.	9.11.38 11.11.38	2	—	11	—	704	20	15	Not according to Medical Standard.	Not according to Medical Standard.	4d.-6d.	do.	do.	24.11.37			No	No	
W.A.P.V., Molyko, including Malende.	do.	15.10.38	1	—	6	2	306	28	35	Not according to Medical Standard.	Not according to Medical Standard.	4d.-6d.	do.	do.	24.11.37	5,687	3,602	No	No	
W.A.P.V., Prinz Alfred Plantation, Missellele.	do.	16.12.38	5	2	12	8	1,154	14	30	Not according to Medical Standard.	Not according to Medical Standard.	4d.-9d.	do.	do.	17.12.37	6,042	4,692	Three settled	No	
W.A.P.V., Bimbina and Mabeta.	do.	12.12.38	4	2	10	11	907	2	40	Not according to Medical Standard.	Not according to Medical Standard.	4d.-9d.	do.	do.	25.11.37	11,083	3,018	One settled	No	
Ekona Plantation	N.V. Handelmaatschappij "Decoba."	25.11.38	14	46	177	57	3,100	20	20	Existing defects being remedied.	Existing defects being remedied.	2½d.-6d.	5 kg. fish, 5 kg. rice, 15 kg. salt, 25 kg. plantains or 8 kg. cocoyams weekly.	Dismissal or loss of bonus.	21.12.37	29,640	9,955	No	No	
African Fruit Company.	African Fruit Company, Hamburg.	7.12.38	36	9	36	197	3,552	13	95	Existing defects being remedied.	Existing defects being remedied.	4d.-6d.	3.5 kg. rice, or 28 kg. plantains or 14 kg. cocoyams, 490 gr. fish or 150 gr. salt.	Dismissal.	26.11.37	12,172	7,109	No	Two settled	

Victoria Division.—contd.

Name of Plantation.	Name of Owner.	Date Inspected.	Number of European Staff.	No. of African Staff.			Number of Labourers.	Percentage who have wives.	Percentage who are permanent.	Are labourers' huts satisfactory?	Is Sanitation satisfactory?	Wages.	Ration Scale.	Means of Discipline.	Date of last Inspection.	Area of Estate.	Area Cultivated.	Any complaints by labour.	
				Clerks.	Overseers.	Artisans.												During Inspection.	During previous three months.
Likomba Plantation	"Likomba" Kamerun Bananen Gesellschaft, A.G.	11.11.38	17	10	10	20	2,590	9	94	Not altogether satisfactory.	Not altogether satisfactory.	5d.	3 lb. rice, 1 lb. fish, ½ lb. salt, 16 lb. cocoyams or extra 4 lb. rice in absence of cocoyams weekly.	Dismissal or loss of premium.	24.9.37	15,672	5,945	No	Two settled
Moliwe Plantation Company.	Moliwe Plantation Company.	26.11.38	13	9	20	40	2,107	14	38	Not altogether satisfactory.	do.	4d.-6d.	1 kg. rice, ½ kg. fish, 7½ kg. cocoyams every two days. Allowance of salt, plantains and palm fruits.	Dismissal.	23.11.37	34,000	7,636	No	No
Holtfoth Plantation Company.	Otto Holtfoth ...	11.11.38	6	2	4	7	493	15	70	Yes	Yes	5d.-7d.	½ kg. rice, daily, 1 lb. fish weekly, 1 head tobacco monthly, allowance of salt and palm fruits.	Dismissal.	23.9.37	1,617	1,617	No	One settled satisfactorily
Bwenga Plantation, United Africa Company, Limited.	United Africa Company, Limited.	17.11.38	1	2	2	12	437	17	40	Existing defects being remedied.	Not satisfactory	6d.	1 lb. fish weekly, 3½ kg. rice, ½ kg. salt daily. Palm fruits free.	Dismissal.	23.9.37	1,125	1,125	No	One settled
Ombe Plantation...	Rein and Wessel.	17.11.38	1	1	6	4	152	30	60	do.	do.	6d.	1 lb. fish, 10 lbs. rice, 14 lbs. bananas, 1½ oz. salt weekly.	Dismissal or loss of premium.	24.9.37	603	600	No	No

Bibundi, including Isongo and Mokundange Plantations.	Bibundi Aktiengesellschaft.	6.12.38	9	1	13	68	1,734	15	98	do.	5d.-7d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ kg. rice, 3 kg. plantains, 70 gr. fish, 150 gr. salt weekly.	do.	28.9.37	32,100	5,994	No settled
Idenau Estate ...	Messrs. Idenau Estate, Limited.	21.10.38	3	4	6	17	748	25	15	do.	5d.-6d.	2 cigarette cups of garri or 2 cups of rice daily, 60 gr. fish, $\frac{1}{2}$ cigarette cup salt weekly. Palm fruits free.	do.	30.9.37	9,884	3,933	Two un-founded
Debundscha Plantation.	Debundscha Pflanzung, Berlin.	6.12.38	3	1	3	4	378	14	—	do.	6d.-7d.	1 lb. rice, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. garri daily, 2 lbs. fish weekly.	Dismissal.	29.9.37	4,329	1,025	No settled
Oechelhausen Plantation.	Wilhelm Scipio Manheim, Germany.	6.12.38	2	—	—	1	114	41	80	do.	4d.-6d.	6 lbs. rice, 1 lb. fish, 4 oz. salt weekly.	Dismissal.	28.9.37	4,940	1,137	No settled
Isobi Plantation ...	Owned by Bibundi Aktiengesellschaft taken on lease by Mr. Karl Proeving.	6.12.38	2	2	2	19	222	9	50	do.	4d.-7d.	Rice, garri, fish and salt valued at 3d. daily.	Dismissal or fine.	29.9.37	1,000	544	No settled

Kumba Division.

Name of Plantation.	Name of Owner.	Date Inspected.	Number of European Staff.	No. of African Staff.			Number of Labourers.	Percentage who have wives.	Percentage who are permanent.	Are labourers' huts satisfactory?	Is Sanitation satisfactory?	Wages.	Ration Scale.	Means of Discipline.	Date of last Inspection.	Area of Estate.	Area Cultivated.	Any complaints by Labour.	
				Clerks.	Overseers.	Artisans.												During Inspection.	During previous three months.
Bai Rubber and Cocoa Estate.	United Africa Company, Ltd.	21.10.38	1	2	2	14	290	25	All	Not entirely, but unsatisfactory houses are being replaced.	No	Per day. 5d.-6d. 7d.-8d.	3 lbs. cocoyams, 4 cups gari, 2 cups rice, 1 cup salt, 1 lb. stockfish weekly.	Dismissal.	23.11.37	Acres. 1,585	Acres. 1,585	No	No
K.E.G., Tombel ...	Kamerun Eisenbahn, Gesellschaft.	28.11.38	6	7	5	8	860	8	75	Majority unsatisfactory.	No	4d.-5d.	2 lbs. rice per week, 1 lb. fish, 18 lbs. cocoyams, 3d. a week for oil and salt, 1 bunch plantain.	do.	15.11.37	17,500	2,500	No	No
Mukonje Estate ...	Kamerun Kautschuk Compagnie.	23.12.38	9	3	27	26	797	10	10	Majority unsatisfactory.	No	4d.-6d.	2 lbs. rice, ½ lb. fish, 28 lbs. plantain or cocoyams; oil-fruit, 2 oz. salt per week.	do. Deduction of bonus.	12.11.37	6,250	4,500	One un-fourded	No

Ikassa Estate ...	Gesellschaft Sud-Kamerun.	25.8.38	2	1	1	5	530	18	70	No	No	3d.-6d.	6 cups garri, and banana (5-8) daily. Palm-oil, salt and fish occasionally.	Dismissal.	22.9.37	17,375	1,130	No	No
Ndian Estate ...	Pamol, Limited, Nigeria.	23.8.38	4	4	10	20	720	10	17	Not entirely, but unsatisfactory houses are being replaced.	Yes, except for water supplies.	4d.-7d.	6 cups garri or 12 yams, 4 cups rice daily, 1 pint palm-oil and salt weekly.	do.	22.9.37	6,459	6,459	No	No
Mbonge, Davo, Beafa, Kumbe, Mukoko, Eboka, Transport and Boa.	Deutsch Westafrikanische Handelsgesellschaft.	15, 16, 10.38	9	8	8	18	2,603	25	All	No	No	3d.-6d. 7d.-1/3d.	Daily 1 lb. rice, 1½ lb. garri, 8 lbs. cocoyams, 10 fingers plantains. Weekly ½ lb. fish, ½ lb. salt, ½ head tobacco per month.	do.	22.11.37	20,289	5,990*	No	No
Scheitlin's Estate, Tombel.	Madame Scheitlin	29.11.38	1	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	4d.	9d. per week "chop money".	do.	15.11.37	260	112½	No	No

* Including Boa Plantation recently opened up.

APPENDIX V.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, CAMEROONS PROVINCE.
(Elementary.)

1. TEACHING STAFF, 1938.

(a) Government Schools.

School.	Certificated.			Uncertificated.			Total.	
	Camer- oons under British Man- date.	Camer- oons under French Man- date.	Foreign.	Camer- oons under British Man- date.	Camer- oons under French Man- date.	Foreign.	1938.	1937.
Victoria ...	—	—	4	1	1	—	6	6
Buea ...	3	1	4	—	1	—	9	7
Mamfe ...	1	—	5	2	—	—	8	8
Kumba ...	—	—	4	1	—	1	6	7
Bamenda ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	8	8
Kake ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	4
Visiting Teacher.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals 1938	10	2	23	4	2	1	42	—
Totals 1937	8	2	24	5	1	1	—	41

(b) Native Administration Schools.

—	Certificated.			Uncertificated.			Total.
	Camer- oons under British Man- date.	Camer- oons under French Man- date.	Foreign.	Camer- oons under British Man- date.	Camer- oons under French Man- date.	Foreign.	
1938—(19 schools)	20	1	2*	28	—	2	53
1937—(19 schools)	20	—	4†	21	—	2	47

* Includes one Government Teacher on loan.

† Includes two Government Teachers on loan.

2. ENROLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

(i) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 1938.

(a) By Schools.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Number on Roll.</i>			<i>Average Attendance.</i>		
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Buea	144	46	190	140	47	187
Victoria	134	44	178	120	42	162
Kumba	154	42	196	154	43	197
Mamfe	195	37	232	191	31	222
Bamenda	248	14	262	237	15	252
Kake	70	8	78	51	6	57
Totals 1938 ...	945	191	1,136	893	184	1,077
Totals 1937 ...	857	171	1,028	831	169	1,000

(b) By Classes.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Number on Roll.</i>			<i>Average Attendance.</i>		
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Infants I ...	187	62	249	169	58	227
„ II ...	144	34	178	137	35	172
Elementary I ...	135	24	159	127	24	151
„ II ...	111	23	134	105	22	127
„ III ...	128	19	147	123	18	141
„ IV ...	114	22	136	110	20	130
Higher	75	4	79	71	4	75
„ Elementary I						
„ „ II	51	3	54	51	3	54
Totals 1938 ...	945	191	1,136	893	184	1,077
Totals 1937 ...	857	171	1,028	831	169	1,000

(ii) NATIVE ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS, 1938.

(a) By Schools.

School.	Division.	Enrolment.			Average Attendance, whole year.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bimbia	Victoria ...	24	5	29	22	5	27
Muyuka*	„ ...	127	15	142	106	11	117
Muea*	„ ...	93	8	101	81	6	87
Tiko	„ ...	61	19	80	55	17	72
Lobe (Balundu) ...	Kumbe ...	43	13	56	42	12	54
Kurume*	„ ...	74	8	82	78	11	89
Lipenja	„ ...	88	1	89	84	—	84
Massaka*	„ ...	118	8	126	115	8	123
Nyasoso	„ ...	192	7	199	179	7	186
Ndian Estate† ...	„ ...	33	5	38	32	5	37
Assam	Mamfe ...	31	2	33	30	2	32
Assumbo (Oliti) ...	„ ...	45	—	45	49	—	49
Mfuni*	„ ...	121	2	123	119	2	121
Tali*	„ ...	127	7	134	121	6	127
Bali	Bamenda	63	3	66	64	4	68
Fungom (We) ...	„ ...	44	1	45	41	—	41
Kaka-Nsungli (Nsob).	„ ...	29	—	29	21	—	21
Meta-Mogame (Gwofon)	„ ...	68	3	71	53	2	55
Ndop*	„ ...	146	2	148	139	2	141
Totals 1938 ...	19	1,527	109	1,636	1,431	100	1,531
Totals 1937 ...	19	1,408	99	1,507	1,338	106	1,444

N.B.—Nkom (Belo) School was handed over to the German Baptist Mission.

* Schools with Elementary Classes.

† Newly opened.

(b) By Classes.

Class.	Enrolment.			Average Attendance, whole year.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Infants I	537	51	588	500	47	547
„ II	496	43	539	457	41	498
Elementary I	246	8	254	237	8	245
„ II	159	4	163	152	2	154
„ III	63	3	66	60	2	62
„ IV	26	—	26	25	—	25
Totals 1938 ...	1,527	109	1,636	1,431	100	1,531
Totals 1937 ...	1,408	99	1,507	1,338	106	1,444

(iii) ASSISTED SCHOOLS (MISSIONS), 1938.

Mission.	Schools.	Class.	Enrolment.			Average Attendance.				
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Roman Catholic Mission.	7	Infants I	174	38	212	153	25	178		
		„ II	178	30	208	152	17	169		
		Elementary I	157	31	188	140	26	166		
		„ II	141	18	159	119	19	138		
		„ III	122	9	131	109	8	117		
		„ IV	84	10	94	77	7	84		
		Higher Elementary I	47	—	47	45	—	45		
		„ II	27	1	28	26	1	27		
		Total	7		930	137	1,067	821	103	924
		Basel Mission.	6	Infants I	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ II	—			—	—	—	—	—		
Elementary I	115			10	125	106	10	116		
„ II	109			5	114	101	5	106		
„ III	96			4	100	81	3	84		
„ IV	103			2	105	97	2	99		
Higher Elementary I	27			1	28	24	1	25		
„ II	28			3	31	24	3	27		
Vocational I	—			35	35	—	33	33		
„ II	—			26	26	—	24	24		
Total	6		478	86	564	433	81	514		
German Baptist Mission.	2	Infants I	64	15	79	57	14	71		
		„ II	53	6	59	45	6	51		
		Elementary I	54	5	59	48	5	53		
		„ II	36	2	38	33	2	35		
		„ III	25	1	26	23	1	24		
		„ IV	37	3	40	32	2	34		
		Higher Elementary I	29	1	30	27	1	28		
		„ II	20	—	20	16	—	16		
Total	2		318	33	351	281	31	312		

(iii) ASSISTED SCHOOLS (MISSION), 1938.—*contd.*

Mission.	Schools.	Class.	Enrolment.			Average Attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Native Baptist Mission	I	Infants I	24	25	49	17	20	37
		„ II	20	9	29	13	8	21
		Elementary I	8	7	15	7	7	14
		„ II	18	10	28	16	9	25
		„ III	10	3	13	11	3	14
„ IV	12	5	17	10	4	14		
Total	I		92	59	151	74	51	125
Total all Schools, 1938 ...	16		1,818	315	2,133	1,609	266	1,875
Total all Schools, 1937 ...	15		1,645	304	1,949	1,497	250	1,747

(iv) UNASSISTED SCHOOLS (MISSIONS), 1937.

(Figures for 1938 not yet available).

	Schools.	Enrolment.			Attendance.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Basel Mission ...	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infants Class I ...	155	2,652	396	3,048	3,246	388	3,634
„ „ II ...		1,171	82	1,253			
Elementary Class I		140	5	145			
„ „ II		46	2	48			
„ „ III		20	4	24			
„ „ IV	14	—	14				
Total ...	155	4,043	489	4,532	3,246	388	3,634
Roman Catholic ...	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infants Class I ...	40	856	204	1,060	1,203	265	1,468
„ „ II ...		397	76	473			
Elementary Class I		85	12	97			
„ „ II		31	4	35			
„ „ III		15	4	19			
„ „ IV	8	—	8				
Total ...	40	1,392	300	1,692	1,203	265	1,468
German Baptist ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infants Class I ...	17	241	111	352	275	88	363
„ „ II ...		103	16	119			
Total ...	17	344	127	471	275	88	363
Totals 1937 ...	212	5,779	916	6,695	4,724	741	5,465
Totals 1936 ...	195	5,343	626	6,169	4,370	625	4,995

FINANCE.

(i) Government Schools, 1938.

	Revenue.						Expenditure.					
	Fees.			Sales.			Salaries.			Equipment.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Buea	109	13	6	2	3	6	939	2	4	16	4	9
Victoria	71	1	0	0	19	9	766	0	3	11	5	4
Kumba	81	13	6	2	5	4	1,187	7	0*	11	5	4
Mamfe	119	4	0	4	3	5	921	11	4†	12	1	3
Bamenda	138	12	0	3	14	9	775	16	0	12	5	3
Kake	20	11	0	—			78	0	0			‡
Totals 1938 ...	£540	15	0	£13	6	9	£4,667	16	11	£63	1	11
Totals 1937 ...	£551	12	6	£28	9	9	£4,530	12	8	£61	0	3

Note.—Salary figures for Buea, Kumba and Mamfe include shares of Visiting Teacher's salary.

* Includes salaries of teachers at Elementary Training Centre, Kake, and part of one teacher on loan to Kumba Native Administration.

† Includes salary of one teacher on loan to Mamfe Native Administration.

‡ Supplied from the Elementary Training Centre.

(ii) Native Administrations.

Division.	Expenditure on Education.		
	1937.	1938.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Victoria	346	364	18
Kumba	476	487	11
Mamfe	377	387	10
Bamenda	311	372	61
Totals	1,510	1,610	100

(iii) Assisted Schools, 1938.

	Basel Mission.	Roman Catholic Mission.	German Baptist Mission.	Native Baptist Mission.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School Fees	175 10 7	387 14 4	133 4 5	56 7 6
Government Grants-in-aid.	900 0 0	1,150 0 0	250 0 0	60 0 0
Expenditure on European and African Staff Salaries.	1,351 8 6	1,985 11 8	446 12 0	140 9 6
Expenditure on Equipment, etc.	332 15 8	905 0 11	284 1 0	15 12 4

APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, ETC., APPLIED TO CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

(a) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Note.—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of the Cameroons under British Mandate stipulates that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of Nigeria implies adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions, adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified on or before 20th July, 1922, (date of British Mandate for the Cameroons), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of Nigeria may be regarded as the date of accession of the Mandated Territory.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Application.</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels.	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	5.7.90 Brussels.	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London.	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	18.5.04 Paris.	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in Manufacture of Matches.	26.9.06 Berne.	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome.	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels.	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications.	4.5.10 Paris.	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels...	23.9.10 Brussels.	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea.	23.9.10	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers	23.1.12 The Hague.	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne.	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye.	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-laye.	20.7.22
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Cameroons under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order-in-Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris.	20.7.22

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit...	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	9.10.22
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris.	20.7.22
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London.	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London.	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva.	3.11.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.23 Geneva.	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels.	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol.	19.2.25 Geneva.	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	24.4.26 Paris.	14.3.36
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris.	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva.	18.6.27
Radio-telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington.	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome.	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions.	22.11.28 Paris.	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris.	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29 Warsaw.	3.12.34
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris.	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague.	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness	12.4.30 The Hague.	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague.	1.7.37

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva.	11.9.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva.	18.5.36
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling ...	24.9.31 Geneva.	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications ...	9.12.32 Madrid.	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation ...	12.4.33 The Hague.	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.11.33 London.	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo.	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured letters and boxes	20.3.34 Cairo.	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Bills of Health ...	22.12.34 Paris.	31.8.38
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.	22.12.34 Paris.	31.8.38

(b) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	29.10.01	1.8.28
Belgian Congo	5.3.07	
Ruanda-Urundi	3.3.11	
	8.8.23	
Bolivia	2.7.28	
Bolivia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	27.10.88	5.12.30
	2.12.29	
Cuba	3.10.04	12.12.31
	17.4.30	
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24	15.7.27
	4.6.26	
Denmark	31.3.33	10.2.28
	15.10.35	30.6.36
Ecuador	29.9.80	19.1.28
	4.6.34	8.11.37
Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
France	14.8.76	13.11.23
	13.2.96	
	17.10.08	
Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece... ..	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	4.7.85	11.9.29
	30.5.14	
Hayti	07.12.74	13.1.28
	3.12.73	25.4.28
Hungary	26.6.01	
	18.9.36	13.10.37

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Iceland ...	31.3.73	25.11.37
Iraq ...	2.5.32	5.5.33
Latvia...	16.7.24	7.6.26
Liberia ...	16.12.92	16.10.28
Lithuania ...	18.5.26	11.6.27
Luxemburg ...	24.11.80	28.1.28
Monaco ...	23.1.37	1.8.38
	17.12.91	5.7.31
	27.11.30	
Netherlands ...	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua ...	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway ...	26.6.73	13.12.29
	18.2.07	
Panama ...	25.8.06	24.1.28
Paraguay ...	12.9.08	16.1.28
Peru ...	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland ...	11.1.32	12.3.34
Portugal ...	17.10.92	23.6.34
	30.11.92	
	20.1.32	
Roumania ...	21.3.93	12.1.29
	13.3.94	
Salvador ...	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino ...	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam ...	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain ...	4.6.78	13.2.28
	19.2.89	
Switzerland ...	26.11.80	19.9.29
	29.6.04	
	19.12.34	6.9.35
United States of America ...	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia ...	6.12.00	1.11.28

(c) **Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Camerouns under British Mandate.**

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
China ...	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt ...	Commercial Modus Vivendi Notes. 5/7.6.30	11.6.30
Estonia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26	11.7.27
	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34	8.9.34
Finland ...	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
Germany ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24	4.3.26
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26	17.4.28

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Italy ...	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38	28.3.38
Lithuania ...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22	24.4.23
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29/10.12.29.	10.12.29
	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34.	} 12.8.34
	Notes, 6.2.35 ...	
Netherlands ...	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35.	1.1.36
Norway ...	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33 ...	7.7.33
Panama ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28	10.6.30
Poland ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23	22.1.25
	Commercial Agreement, etc., 27.2.35 ...	14.8.35
Portugal ...	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation. Flag discrimination, 14.10.33	14.10.33
Siam ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37	8.12.38
Spain ...	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22... ..	1.12.28
	Treatment of Companies. Agreement, 27.6.24.	11.7.31
	Convention, etc., Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	1.12.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28	6.2.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28.	31.5.28
Turkey ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30...	3.9.30
United States of America.	Cameroons (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25 ...	8.7.26
Yemen ...	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34	4.9.34
Yugoslavia ...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27	4.4.28

(d) Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Belgium ...	21.6.22	23.8.25
	4.11.32	27.6.35
Czechoslovakia Supplementary ...	11.11.24	17.2.27
	15.2.35	5.1.37
Denmark ...	29.11.32	27.3.34
Estonia ...	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland ...	11.8.33	4.6.35
France ...	2.2.22	27.1.24
Germany ...	20.3.28	18.5.32
Hungary ...	25.9.35	25.6.37
Italy ...	17.12.30	25.8.32
Lithuania ...	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands ...	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway ...	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland ...	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal ...	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain ...	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden ...	28.8.30	3.9.31
Turkey ...	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia ...	27.2.36	20.11.38

(e) **Visa Abolition Agreements between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.**

	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Denmark	...	21.11.31
France	...	10.2.31
Germany	...	1.1.29
Netherlands	...	1.12.29
Norway	...	21.11.31
Spain	...	1.1.26
Sweden	...	21.11.31
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	...	21.11.31

(f) **Arrangements regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.**

	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Belgium	...	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	...	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	...	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	...	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	...	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	...	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	...	17.5.38	17.5.38

(g) **Agreements respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.**

	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Estonia	...	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	...	30.11.26	30.11.26
Japan	...	30.11.22	30.11.22
Latvia	...	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	...	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	...	20.5.26	20.5.26

(h) **Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.**

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Finland	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration) 13.10.33. Also Exchange of Notes regarding Interpretation of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Cameroons, 9.1.31.	9.1.31
	Convention, etc., for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	1.1.38
Germany	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38/10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America.	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Cameroons, 10.2.25.	8.7.26

(Also under Commercial Treaties).

APPENDIX VII.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

British-French Cameroons.

1. Each of the two Governments concerned shall appoint a Commission consisting of a Commissioner, surveyors, and as many assistants, medical officers and staff as they deem necessary for map making and transport and supply of provisions and material.

2. The appointment of the staff of the two Commissions shall be made by the two Governments without delay.

3. The International Boundary Commission to demarcate the boundary will be constituted by the first meeting of the two Commissions.

4. At the first meeting of the Boundary Commissions the two Commissioners shall produce to each other their credentials of appointment as well as their respective instructions which shall consist of the provisions of the present protocol. When the documents referred to above have been found in good order, the first minute shall be drawn up to the effect that the Anglo-French Boundary Commission for the demarcation of the boundary between the French and British Cameroons is constituted and the demarcation contemplated in Article 1 of the mandate shall proceed.

5. Each Commission shall be provided with the necessary material for the topographical and astronomical work required to carry out its mission.

6. The Boundary Commission shall proceed to establish the whole of the boundary described in Article 1 of the Appendix to the Mandate. The Commission shall proceed by means of triangulation wherever possible. This triangulation, including primary triangles of 20 kilometre sides, must aim at an accuracy such that the closing error should not be greater than 15 seconds per triangle.

Where the nature of the terrain or considerations of time and cost render triangulation impracticable, the demarcation may be based upon control positions fixed astronomically with accurate azimuths at intervals of not more than 40 kilometres apart. This interval may be closer if so agreed by the Commissioners. In determining the degree of accuracy and method of joining up regard will be had to the final scale of the map and relative times and costs.

All field work will be plotted and compared while the Commission is still near enough to visit any point over which there may be disagreement.

The geographical co-ordinates of trigonometrical points or of astronomically fixed points to be finally accepted will be the mean values of the British and French results unless otherwise mutually agreed.

The tables used for geodetic computation should be based on Clarke's 1880 Figure of the Earth.

7. The Boundary Commission shall establish throughout the extent of the boundary as many cement boundary pillars as appear necessary to them, but these pillars will in no case be further apart than 10 kilometres along the land boundary when the boundary follows strongly defined natural features and along the river boundary or 2 kilometres along the land boundary when the boundary does not follow strongly defined natural features.

8. On all boundary pillars the words "British-French Cameroons" or at the discretion of the Commissioners letters indicating those countries shall be inscribed on the sides corresponding to the territory of each country, and each pillar will be marked with its serial number.

9. In placing each pillar a report will be drawn up stating the nature of its construction and its serial number and giving a description of its position by compass bearing and by other data where possible.

Besides these reports regarding the placing and establishment of pillars, an agreed general report will be drawn up when the Commission has finished its work describing the whole of the demarcated boundary. These reports will be drawn up in triplicate in English and French and signed by both Commissioners.

10. The work may be carried on simultaneously at different points on the boundary, the Commission being divided for this purpose into sub-commissions or parties in which both countries, unless otherwise agreed by the Commissioners, shall be represented.

11. In demarcating the boundary strict regard should be paid to the provisions of Article 2(1), (2) and (3) of the Appendix to the Mandate. Account should also be taken of the Agreement regarding the Boundary as recorded in the Declaration confirmed in the notes exchanged between the French Ambassador in London and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 9th January, 1931.

12. Disagreements between the British and French commissions which are not settled amicably shall be referred to their respective Governments.

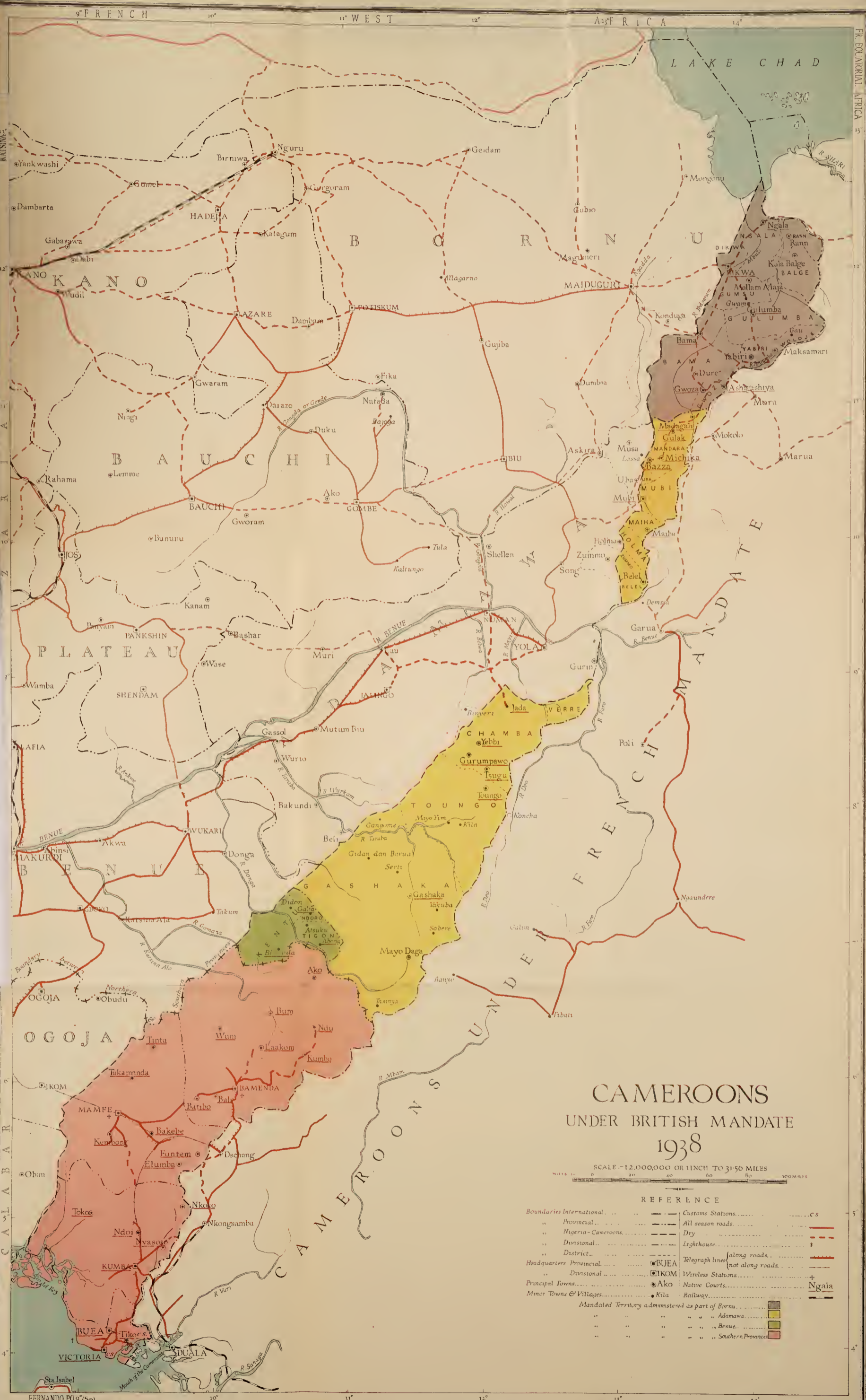
13. Roads and rivers in the British Cameroons shall be accessible to the French Commission and roads and rivers in the French Cameroons to the British Commission so long as the work of demarcating the boundary lasts.

14. Articles shipped, provisions, instruments and any articles which the Commissions have to transport from one territory to the other for the discharge of their labours shall enter both territories free of Customs duties and any other internal tax.

15. The Commissions shall present to their respective Governments a signed map in triplicate of the region demarcated. The map shall be produced to the scale of 1/100,000 with form lines at a vertical interval to be decided by mutual agreement. In sections of greater difficulty, larger scales and/or closer vertical intervals may, if necessary, be adopted at the discretion of the two Commissioners. The map will show the boundary, all boundary pillars and a strip of country of such extent between 5 and 10 kilometres on either side of the boundary as may be mutually agreed by the two Commissioners.

16. The Commissions may suspend or resume their operations of demarcation by agreement between the two Commissioners and by approval of their respective Governments whenever reasons occur to justify this action which they shall note in a minute.

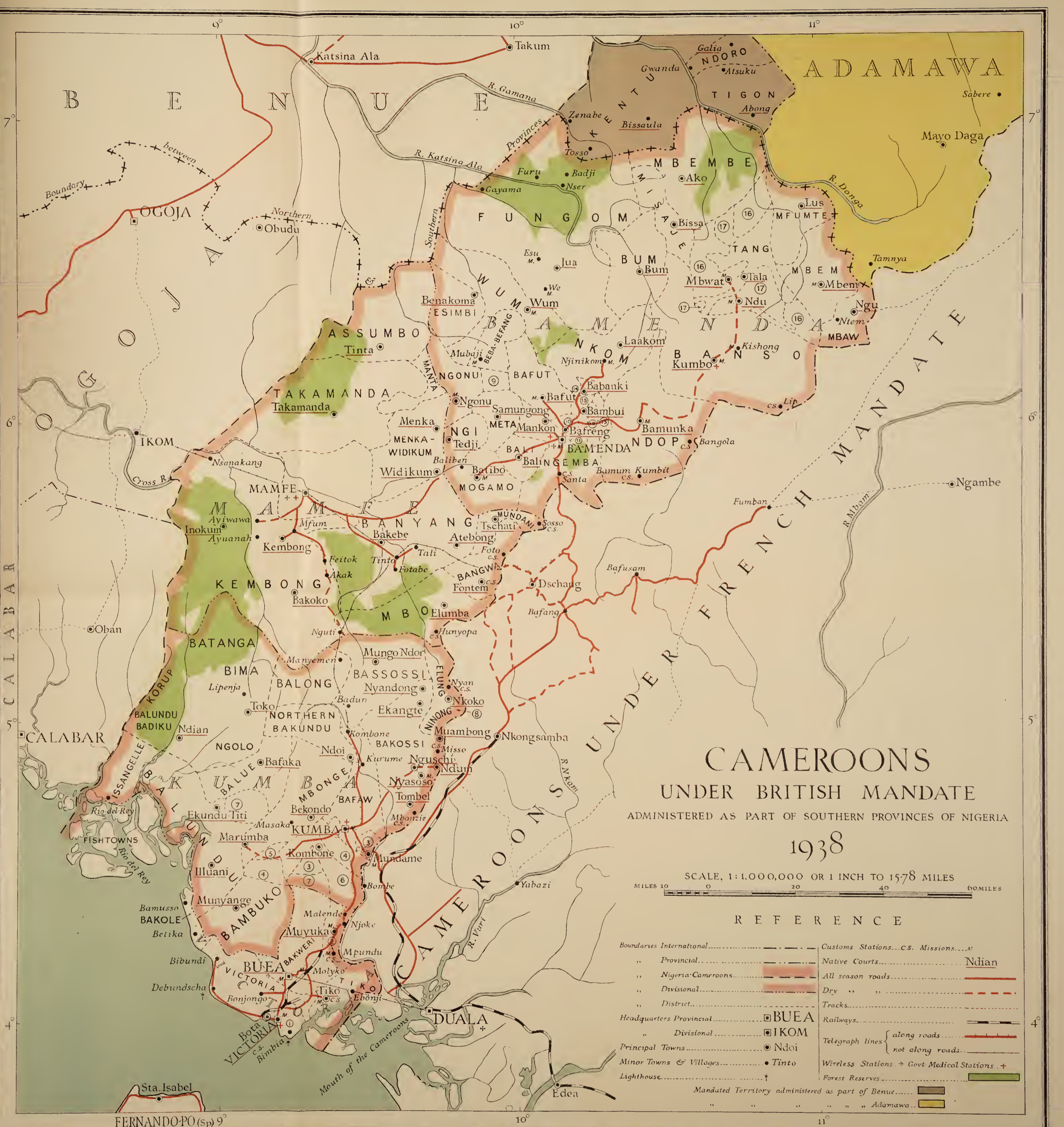
17. Every endeavour will be made to complete the work of the Boundary Commission as quickly as possible.



CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE 1938

SCALE - 12,000,000 OR 1 INCH TO 31.50 MILES

REFERENCE	
Boundaries International	..... CS
Provincial	..... All season roads
Nigeria-Cameroons	..... Dry
Divisional	..... Lighthouse
District	..... Telegraph lines (along roads)
Headquarters Provincial	..... (not along roads)
Divisional	..... Wireless Stations
Principal Towns	..... Native Courts
Minor Towns & Villages	..... Railway
Mandated Territory administered as part of Bornu	.....
" " " " " " " "	..... Adamawa
" " " " " " " "	..... Benue
" " " " " " " "	..... Southern Provinces



CAMEROONS

UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

ADMINISTERED AS PART OF SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF NIGERIA

1938

SCALE, 1:1,000,000 OR 1 INCH TO 15.78 MILES

MILES 10 20 40 60 MILES

REFERENCE

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boundaries International..... " Provincial..... " Nigeria-Cameroons..... " Divisional..... " District..... Headquarters Provincial..... " Divisional..... Principal Towns..... Minor Towns & Villages..... Lighthouse..... | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs Stations...C.S. Missions..... Native Courts..... All season roads..... Dry " "..... Tracks..... Railways..... Telegraph lines { along roads..... not along roads..... Wireless Stations + Govt Medical Stations + Forest Reserves..... |
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 " " " " Adamawa.....

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